The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,561—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE. ADEN. SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Walleschnig	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th March, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,824	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on the 11th March at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 10th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,008	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

WHEN FATIGUE OVERTAKES YOU too readily or you feel LOW, NERVOUS and OUT of SORTS a "TONIC" will usually put you right and may even save you from an illness.

FOR INDIAN USE

there is no surer remedy than

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED upon as FRESH and in ACTIVE CONDITION.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STORES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the greatest care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & Co., quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.

FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.

Our Goods are known to be only of the best.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.

83, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

EAST STREET,
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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily they are very easily remembered to be taken.

In Bottles 6 As. 12 As. and Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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FOR THIS SEASON KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AT

THE QUEEN'S HALL LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.

THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

DANDELION COFFEE.

This pleasant and wholesome beverage is, by a peculiar process, prepared from the fresh Dandelion root, and is an agreeable substitute for ordinary plain Coffee or Tea. The Dandelion plant, if gathered in the months of August and September, yields a milky juice, in which are contained the virtues of the plant. With this juice the Dandelion Coffee is prepared. In chronic diseases of the Liver and other affections accompanied by derangement of the biliary organs, in dyspepsia and some forms of cutaneous disease, it is taken with advantage in place of the usual beverage .... per tin Rs. 1 As. 0

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

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A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURER'S JOURNEYS IN LANDS AFAR. A Racy Description of Travels in Switzerland and the Alps—Three Thousand Miles in Germany—Naples by Night—In the Land of the Pyramids—A Humourous and Realistic Sketch of Bombay—Here and there in India—Africa and South Africa. By the Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D. Illustrated	2	10
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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.

ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.

CHORUS 75 VOICES.

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, and Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE and the Officers KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata ..Schicksal-lied Song of Destiny ...Brahms. For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge ....Villiers Stanford For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with Section 319 Clause (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. Notice is hereby given that ABDUL REHMAN STREET from PYDOWNI to the CRAWFORD MARKETS will be CLOSED for all WHEELED TRAFFIC except Tramcar on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th 21st and 22nd instant, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Drain cleaning operation.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Municipality of Bombay Public Health Department, Bombay 9th March, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SMOKERS!

TRY

A BOX OF

LIVIERATO & CO.'S
(Late MORAITI AND ALEVRA,)
CIGARETTES,

And we are sure you will not repeat it.

Prices to suit all pockets.

From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.

SOLE AGENTS:
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BOMBAY.

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AT 2 P.M.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs, Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, and Dinshaw.

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The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET OR DON TAD 1ST ROW.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatoobai, widow of Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1894, the following property viz.—

All that piece of fazendari land, whereof the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca are the fazendars, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, on 1st Don Tad Street alias Don Tad 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Musjid Street, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-registration district of Mandvi, and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, be the same, a little more or less, registered in the books of the fazendars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noormahomed Porebundri, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B. Ward No. 2501 and street Nos. 261-265 and bounded on the north by the house of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, on the south by the house of Syadanee Khaloo Nubee, and on the west by the Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Musjid Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "KIDS-GROVE LODGE" AT COLABA, BEHIND THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place:—

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1 second-hand strong office shigram in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 victoria, bay pony, and harness.
Property of 72nd Bombay Lancers.
1 Flea bitten Grey Arab about 14-2 good ladies back.
" " " " " good back,
Both above been regulary driven a Tonga.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Government House, Parel, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., a State Oddha for elephant with large size gold and silver embroidered velvet zool, with silk tussels, odda pillows, carpets, ear and trunk coverings all richly embroidered with gold and silver State silk umbrellas, silk piano cover, hand and garden pumps, glass cutting machines, large and small size water filters, plaster of paris figures, large size teakwood chests, folding lamp, and bed-room cots, China teakwood chairs, rich glass porcelain wares, chandelier glasses drops, a lot of gas globes coir matting and various other articles.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMMATEEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of private contract.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by a measurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenne under old Nos. 1079 and 1964 New No. 8253 old survey No. 2099 and new survey No. 1249 under Tenure quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6397 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 29 31 33 and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

On THURSDAY the 16th inst at 4 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2423 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and premises consisting of a range of Chawls or buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Cammateepora or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay fronting on the North side of the said Cammateepoora or Foras Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North partly by the Stables belonging to Oomer Jamal and partly by the property of Kamati Rajanna on or towards the east partly by the property of Memon Hajee Adam Sidick on or towards the south by the Foras Road leading to Grant Road and on or towards the west by the property of Kamatti Rajanna and which said property is assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Nos. 2981-82 and Street Nos. 49, 51.

Private offers for the purchase of the above properties or either of them are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 10, 1899.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln. England.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th, March, 1899, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others, at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1899 to 31st March, 1900, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Market, Mazagon, and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent, of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable, Stores, Manilla Ropes, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes, W. C. Pans, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums and Acid Tins, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1899 at 2 p. m all the abovenamed articles, with Flushing tanks, C. I. manholes, Mangalore tiles, iron safes, trolly and railway wheels, tree guards, doors, clock, cylinders, boots, I.R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers poles, yokes, empty kerosine oil tins, casks, wrought and cast-iron garden shears, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, naves, coal, ashes and &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1899 at 2 p. m. at Foras Road, Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of rabbits, stone steps, C. I. seats at 3-30 p. m. at E Ward Office, Sankli Tank, consisting of cuphoard utensils leather mot and a vehicle and at 4 p. m. at Chinchpoogly Water Works, Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and W. iron scraps.

Also on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1899, at 1-30 p. m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables consisting of a lot of coal ashes country at 2-30 p. m. at Tardeo Bellasis, Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes W. C. Pans, traps, empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc; and at 4 p. m, at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, nder the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY	11th	March	1899.
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF PRIVATELY.

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY'S PROPERTY at Wellawatte, Colombo, consisting of about 27 Acres land, Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill complete, covering about 5 Acres, the remainder planted with cocoanuts being desirable building sites.

Manager's Bungalow, labourers' lines, etc.

To be SOLD either as a going concern, or in portions to suit intending purchasers.

Plans of the land and buildings, and specification of Machinery, may be had on application to the Liquidators.

To an approved purchaser of the whole, a third of the purchase money might remain on mortgage at six per cent per annum.

J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON.,
Liquidators,
Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.
9, Queen Street, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon.

JENSEN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the EAST COAST RAILWAY, 6 EUROPEAN ENGINE DRIVERS must be steady men and of good character. Salary Rs. 90 to 140 with overtime, i. e. an extra day's pay for every 100 miles run and 6 European or Eurasian FIREMEN. Salary Rs. 20 to 40 a month, with overtime same as the Drivers; also 12 Native FIREMEN. Salary 4 to 5 annas a day with overtime same as Drivers. Starting salary will depend upon qualifications. Send copies of testimonials from last Employer giving age and experience to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, East Coast Railway, Waltair Station.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, Illustrations, etc. Very valuable Private Collection, Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

H. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1302½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	0	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,185
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£3	all	3 pr. ct.	86
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shangha Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur					
City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+30	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	215
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	7–
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	7
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Munmar M	100	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	580
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	172 1-2
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	215
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 pr ct	1,909
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	870
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	430
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	475
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Balloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs. 25	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	170
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,080	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	540
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.					
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	965
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	—
Mohanlal K. Parakh G & Mig Co., Ld.	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,245
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	1,000	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,090	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,080	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	...	...	...	815	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	500	450	4 pr. ct.	425

THE officers on special duty at the Kurram having suggested the possibility of Chamkanni reprisals near Sadda, the garrison of this outpost has been increased by 70 rifles from Para Chinar.

MR. ELLIS's volumes are only part of an enterprise which says much for the public life and the interest in letters of "Gallant little Wales." He is Warden of the Literary Section of the Graduates' Guild University of Wales. The Guild has made arrangements for reprinting representative Welsh prose works of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Each reprint is to be a "literal reproduction of the best early edition." The original editions of such authors as Morgan Lloyd, Maurice Kyffin, and Theophilus Evans are very scarce. Some of the reprints are designed for use in secondary schools. All of them are interesting for their position in Celtic literature. Mr. J. G. Evans and Mr. J. H. Davies are to edit, respectively, a collection of proverbs first published about 1547, and a Welsh primer of 1546; these two being the earliest of all Welsh printed books. The Rev. Mr. H. E. Lewis is engaged upon the Welsh version (1723) of the Imitatio Christi. The Bishop of Bangor is also assisting the Guild.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 10-3m., 10-36a. Low water, 4-2m., 3-59a.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.
P. & O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 24th February, due to arrive, daylight.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Lady Sandhurst's cup.
Prize-distribution, Alexandra Institution, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
B. V. R., Tactical Rifle matches, Santa Cruz.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.—We learn that the last meet of the season will be held on the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porbandar, per extra s.s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE ARSENAL.—Sergeant Fawning has reported to the police the theft from the Arsenal of a silver hunter watch, of the value of Rs. 26.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,810, the daily average being 136. The total of new patients was 483.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Sorabji Rustomji, a Parsee, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has made a report to the police that his servant, Gopal Rama, absconded on Wednesday, taking with him Rs. 15, which had been entrusted to him to pay the different syces.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The prize-distribution of this institution has been fixed for this evening, when an attractive programme is offered. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade will preside, and the prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Ranade.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when the following papers will be read:—(1) A New Copper-plate grant from Broach District, by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., I. C. S. (2) Description of a Hoard of 1,200 coins of the Kshatrapa Kings (of dates 203—376 A. D.), found recently in Kathiawar, by Rev. H. R. Scott, M. A.

THEFT AT DADUR.—Henry Kishondar, residing near the Dadur Railway Station, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night some person stepped on to the verandah of his house and removed a coat, containing a silver watch and chain, five silver buttons, and Rs. 2 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 129.

CHILD ABANDONED BY ITS PARNETS.—A male child, about one month old, was, on Wednesday evening, found by the police lying close by a small temple at Nowrojee Hill, 1st Lane. The child, which was wrapped up in a piece of rag, was crying. The police had the child removed to St. John's Mission, Babulla Tank Road, where the Sister in charge gladly received it.

A LAD SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Rama Gungaram, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, residing with his parents in the Morland Road Segregation Camp, was, while asleep on the ground in the camp, on Wednesday night, burnt on the stomach and right thigh, by his clothes having caught fire from a lamp that was kicked off a box by his grandmother, who was asleep along with him. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—In our yesterday's issue it was stated that Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjishaw Lalcaca, who won the B. A. prize awarded by the Cercle Litteraire, and who has been elected an honorary member of the Cercle for having passed the M. A. examination in French, was a student of the Elphinstone College. This was a mistake; Mr. Lalcaca was a student not of the Elphinstone College, but of St. Xavier's College, and passed all the University examinations from that college.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sion, regarding the death of Raghoo Hanmanta, aged sixty years. The deceased was a labourer, and resided with his family in a hut off Sion Road. For some time past, Raghoo had been behaving strangely, talking incoherently, and at times used to run away from home. About noon, on Wednesday, Raghoo rushed out of his hut, and ran in the direction of a well, which is about thirty yards away, followed by his wife. Before the woman could overtake him, the man got on to the parapet wall of the well, and deliberately jumped in. The woman raised an alarm, and a number of neighbours soon gathered round the well. The police appeared on the spot, and the body was recovered shortly after, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind was recorded.

IMPORTING DISEASED MEAT INTO BOMBAY.—Chowna Currimbux, a Mahomedan weaver, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with importing one hundred and fifty pounds of diseased meat from Cooria to Bombay without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. David Aaron, the Market Inspector, stated that, on the 18th February last, accused brought from Cooria into Bombay one hundred pounds of diseased meat, and carried it to his house at Chindi Bazaar for sale. On the following day he imported a further quantity of meat, and on alighting at the Musjid station was arrested with the meat in his possession. Mr. Aaron informed the Magistrate that the accused had been on several occasions convicted for a similar offence. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment. The meat seized was ordered to be destroyed.

PENALTY FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Henry Brewin charged Balkrishna Manaji, a coachman in the employ of a Bhatia, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing hurt to one Rahimtulla Khimji, a Khoja, aged sixty years. On the afternoon of the 6th instant, Rahimtula was changing tram-cars at the Bori Bunder Junction, when he was knocked down by the horse attached to the carriage driven by the accused, and one of the wheels passed over his body. He sustained injuries, which resulted in his death four days after in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he had been removed by the police immediately after the accident. It was alleged that accused was driving the carriage furiously, and did not stop until after forty paces from the place of the accident. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, or in default ordered him to be rigorously imprisoned for two months.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Jani, a Hindu widow, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 51, belonging to Junni, a young Hindu woman. The complainant resided at Caput Gully, near Null Bazar. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused kept a boarding-house near Null Bazaar, where complainant had been putting up as a boarder for the last four years. About two months ago, complainant entrusted her jewellery to the accused for safe custody. At the beginning of the present month a quarrel arose between the parties, when complainant left the boarding-house and went to reside in a separate room rented by her. Complainant then demanded the return of the ornaments, when accused replied that they had been, with her consent, pledged with a Marwaree, and that if complainant required them she must redeem them. The complainant denied all knowledge regarding the pledging of the ornaments and gave information to the police, charging accused with having defrauded her of her ornaments. The police investigation showed that both the parties had for some considerable time been in the habit of pledging and redeeming the ornaments at the Marwaree's shop. Recently there was a difference between the parties, and the present charge was the result of it. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that he felt inclined to fine the complainant Rs. 50 for preferring a false charge against the accused, but at present he would discharge her with a warning not to do such a thing again. The case was struck out as a mistake of facts. The ornaments seized by the police from the Marwaree were ordered to be returned to him.

AN UNPROVED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sorabji Cowasji, a Parsee, against whom there stood one previous conviction, was charged with causing hurt to a Mahomedan woman, named Heera Jan. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant and the accused resided in one chawl at Falkland Road. It was alleged that on the 4th instant accused went up to the woman's room and knocked at the door. She opened the door, when accused without any provocation struck her with a stick on her left shoulder and right leg, inflicting injury. Accused then ran away, but was arrested by the police on Tuesday last. No motive was assigned for the assault. At the close of the case Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the accused, informed the Magistrate that his client had compounded the case with the complainant and asked that he might be discharged. The Magistrate remarked that it was entirely left at the discretion of the Court to allow a charge to be compounded, but in the present case he would not allow it to be done, especially looking at the character of the accused, who had been once before convicted on a similar charge. The accused pleaded drunkenness, and asked to be forgiven. The Magistrate sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, the Court ordered Rs. 10 to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the injury done to her.

MR. ADAIR AND THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly oblige me by publishing the following in your paper at an early date:—

Mr. John F. Adair, M.A., principal of Elphinstone High School, left Bombay on the 1st instant to join his new appointment of principal of Rajaram College at Kolhapur. Now that he has gone, it will not be amiss to put on record an estimate of his work in connection with the school as formed by those who are interested in it.

Mr. Adair came here at a very unfortunate time. A new competitive Hindu school had just been started at Girgaum and plague had been raging. Mr. Adair had to begin work against tremendous odds. He had to improve the financial condition of the school and maintain its prestige. The high fees keep away from the school many an intelligent Brahman lad, and the new school above mentioned draws boys belonging to other Hindu communities. Mr. Adair, however, could do something to improve the fiscal condition and maintain its prestige. Evidently he could not show brilliant results, but he did what he could in the circumstances. Fortunately Mr. Adair had a very able staff of teachers to work under him. It is the best staff obtainable in the whole Presidency. Intelligent, well-read, fresh graduates and experienced old ones left nothing to complain of as regarded the quality of instruction. On the Marathi side there are not less than three LL. B's., Messrs. Bhende, Palki and Athwanker. Mr. Adair knew this well. He also knew that his subordinates were men of high character. He therefore was of opinion that by generous treatment and as little interference with them as possible he could make them work well. His diagnosis proved true, and he succeeded well.

As a teacher, Mr. Adair evinced qualities of a very high order. His expositions were sound, clear and learned. Nothing, however, evoked such great enthusiasm on his part as mathematics. He gave some extra hours to teaching mathematics. Boys considered it a blessing to learn that subject under such a specialist.

Mr. Adair took great interest in cricket. By organising matches at convenient times and offering prizes to the best players, he gave an unprecedented stimulus to that game. Had he been here a few months more, he could have sent forth a team that could compete with the best ones in the Presidency. Mr. Adair was perhaps more accessible to boys than his predecessors, yet he always inspired in them great reverence for himself.

Mr. Adair was against corporal punishment. He argued that, though it had a tendency to check further mischief on the part of boys, it was open to great objections. It brutalizes the teacher and the boy alike. Moreover, it in no way helps the latter's education. On the other hand, if boys are made to work additional hours at home, by way of punishment, they are made to prepare their lessons at the same time that they undergo punishment. This additional work, if repeated, will cause great inconvenience to the naughty boy and he will then be in a mood to mend his conduct so as to avoid similar punishment in future. Mr. Adair accepted heartily this position, of modern educationists, and advised teachers to adhere to it fully. He even forbade them to inflict corporal punishment and himself had seldom recourse to it. Mr. Adair was a generous, high-minded benevolent Englishman, ever ready to relieve people in distress. The whole school regrets the separation of its able teacher, its shrewd and affectionate master and its earnest friend in Mr. Adair, and wishes him further success in his Indian career. It is to be regretted he was not long enough in school to take up some important matters, chief among which may be placed the reconstruction of the staff of teachers. As this matter is likely to be taken up by the Director of Public Instruction, I should like to state briefly the objections to the present arrangement. They are: (1) The present arrangement places the Marathi side at a great disadvantage as compared with the Gujerati side. (2) Undergraduates are treated on an equal footing with graduates. (3) The places are so arranged that every two or three consecutive places bear the same salary. (4) The promotions are extremely slow, so that one has to wait for a dozen years before he can expect to get a monthly salary of a hundred Rupees.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SCHOOL.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

A SUIT ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERCY F. FISCHER VS. ARTIN A. ESAJEE.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, two sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000, making together Rs. 3,500, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 31st July 1895. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah, appeared for the defendant.

The suit arose under the following circumstances. The plaintiff said he is a merchant, carrying on business in Bombay, and as such had received from time to time consignments of goods from the firm of Messrs. Essaljee Brothers of Bagdad for shipment to Europe and elsewhere on their account. It was the practice of Messrs. Essaljee Brothers to draw bills of exchange from time to time upon the plaintiff in respect of the consignments, which the plaintiff accepted and paid, debiting the amounts there of to the firm. On the 18th July 1895 two bills of exchange one for Rs. 2,500 and the other for Rs. 1000 drawn upon the plaintiff by Messrs. Essaljie Brothers, were presented to the plaintiff for acceptance. As at that time a large sum of money was due to the plaintiff by the firm the plaintiff was unwilling to accept or pay the bills of exchange or either of them without obtaining a guarantee that he would be repaid the amount thereof. He therefore wrote and sent to the defendant, who is a cousin of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Essajee, a letter on the 18th July 1895, requesting the defendant to call upon him in order to advise and consult with reference to the bills of exchange. At an interview with the plaintiff, the defendant guaranteed the plaintiff that, if he would accept and pay the bills, he would repay him the sums paid by him in respect thereof, and that he (defendant) would be answerable for the repayment, and would endorse the bills of exchange. In consideration of the guarantee by the defendant, the plaintiff accepted and paid the bills of exchange, but the defendant has not yet repaid the two sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000. The plaintiff prayed judgment for the amount with interest and costs. The defendant denied the claim. His lordship, however, believed the case for the plaintiff to be proved, and gave a decree in the favour for the amount claimed, with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE SUCCESSION TO THE TALUKDARI ESTATE OF MUTAR.

MOHANSINGJEE VS., CHANDRASINGJEE.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this matter, which involved the question of succession to the large Talukdari estate of Mutar in the Broach District. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Maneckshah appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Anderson and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff Mohansangjee brought the original suit in the Court of the District Judge of Broach, claiming to be the heir of Himatsingjee, the last Thakore of Mutar, who died alleging that the present Thakore Chandrasingjee, who pretended to be son and heir to the "gaddi" was not the real son of Himatsangjee but was a suppostitious child, having been substituted for the real Chandrasingjee, who died in 1883. Mr. Fawcett, the District Judge of Broach, after a long and careful trial, decided in favour of the present Thakore Chandrasingjee, holding that he was the real son of the late Thakore. Mr. Fawcett consequently dismissed the claim with costs. From this decree Mohansangjee appealed to the High Court.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the decree of Mr. Fawcett, and allowed the plaintiff Mahansangjee's claim to the *gaddi* and estate of Mutar. Their lordships held that Hamirsangjee had succeeded in proving that the late Thakore's son, the real Chandrasingjee, died in 1883, and that his mother Jitba concealed the fact of his death and substituted another boy, the present Chandrasingjee, the son of a relation of hers, in his place. Having thus substituted another boy for her son who died, Bai Jitba concealed him from the view of those who would naturally have detected the trick; and evaded the attempts made by Mohansangjee to have the boy produced before the proper authorities. At last the boy was seen, and his height taken by an officer deputed for that purpose by the Political Agent of Reva Kantha, when he measured three feet five inches. His age then, if he was the real boy, was about two and a half years. For a boy of two years and a half, three feet five inches was an extraordinary height. This circumstance, along with other evidence brought by Mohansangjee, convinced their lordships of the truth of the plaintiff's case, and they accordingly decided in his favour.

THE INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

MR. W. SPENCER CHURCHILL in the Allahabad paper discusses several urgent matters concerning polo, which have lately arisen. He writes:—The deliberations of the Indian Polo Association at their annual meeting have this year attracted considerable attention. It was known that a good many polo players were in favour of extensive changes in the conditions under which the game is played. An agitation was on foot to alter the height of polo ponies. Another movement was directed towards establishing a new system of measurement. In due course both these important questions, together with many minor matters, come before the Indian Polo Association The meeting was convened. An accomplished stenographer was in attendance. Nearly every newspaper published a full report. All the main proposals were enthusiastically rejected. There for the present, the matter rests. But it is only right that the polo world—a not insignificant Province of Indian society—should understand the conditions, and restrictions under which the annual meeting is held and be acquainted with the difficulties which prevent alike adequate discussion or definite decision. Three defects paralyse the annual meeting. First: the number of the debaters is too large for any executive work to be done. Second: a single morning is too short for the thorough discussion of any important matter. Third, and this practically reduces the proceedings to the level of a somewhat tedious farce—every decision taken must be ratified a year later and cannot be acted upon till then.

THE EFFECT OF THESE DISABILITIES

is to prevent any serious business being transacted. Revolutionary motions are thoughtlessly brought forward. The proposers have not considered their probable effects, nor thought about the machinery to carry them out. As thoughtlessly they are opposed or amended. One gentleman, criticising Major Sherston's suggestion to accept only racing certificates of height, proposed on the spur of the moment to abolish all limits of height once and for all" and the proposal obtained considerable support also given on the spur of the moment. I ventured to point out that Major Sherston had not explained what would happen under circumstances when the official measurers could not attend small tournaments. In seven minutes a whole scheme making special provision for "local tournaments" was roughed out, elaborated, polished and embodied in the original proposal. These matters affect the convenience of a great many players and also the interests of the game. Was it wonderful that changes proposed with such levity and without any serious consideration were rejected by the general sense of the meeting? Who would take the responsibility of making sweeping changes in such a harum-scarum fashion? The conclusion obtrudes itself that it is a fortunate thing that the decisions of the annual meeting have to be ratified after the lapse of a year. But what is the effect of this admirable provision? I will select an example. In the meeting of 1898 an alteration of the rules making it necessary for the umpire to blow his whistle after the ball had gone behind, before it could be again hit off, was proposed by Captain de Lisle, and after some discussion carried almost unanimously. This year the matter come up for ratification. No Polo Club had objected to it. No one had raised any argument against it. But the proposer Captain de Lisle, was in England, The seconder may have gone to Wei-hai-wei. The meeting could not remember anything about the old discussion. All those who had voted for the alteration in last year voted against it this year. What was carried unanimously in 1898 was rejected unanimously in 1899. It is utterly impossible to do business of any kind with the present system of deferred ratification, and it would be disastrous under the present circumstances to attempt to decide anything without such a system. What is the conclusion? The Indian Polo Association are unable to carry out any extensive alterations of their rules. On the other hand many important matters press for decision. I will adventure a brief enumeration.

THE HEIGHT OF PONIES.

What can be more vital than this? Major-General Elliot has made out a tremendous case in favour of raising the height from 13·3 to 14·1. It is shown that vast numbers of Arabs will be thrown on the market under the more liberal standard of height. We shall all have cheaper ponies. The game of polo will be come more general. The breed of Arab troop horses in India will be much improved. The dealers will no longer have to hunt for dwarfs. There are also opposite arguments. Present small ponies will become valueless causing great hardship to improverished owners. Perhaps the larger animals will make the game more dangerous. Perhaps the continued substitution of pace for handiness will detract from the nicety of the Indian game. Perhaps there are quite enough polo players already. Perhaps the fewer Arab troopers the better. I do not express my own opinion, but surely this is a matter worthy of some serious discussion. Next in importance after the height of ponies comes.

THE SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT.

There is Major Sherston's proposal—that only C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. certificates be accepted. Most polo players will agree that the less intimate is the connexion between Indian polo and Indian racing the better for Indian polo. Polo is a game mainly played by gentleman. Racing is a sport which they share with others. There are also difficulties with regard to the services of the official measures. But the urgent need of uniformity is every where admitted. "Measuring tournaments" are daily becoming more notorious. A very wise suggestion was made by Major Turner: that instead of a Measuring. Committee at each tournament, some one celebrated officer or local magnate should be invited to decide, *pro bono publico*, and have his name printed in the polo calendar after that of the ponies he measured. The whole question is intricate and requires thought and argument.

THE QUESTION OF THE PENALTY FOR HITTING BEHIND

At present we enjoy "the corner hit" against which it may be urged that it is an ineffective and unsatisfactory penalty and a fertile source of accident. To devise some rule which should escape these objections, or to consider the adoption of the new English rule is another matter which might well occupy the Indian Polo Association. Lastly there is the "question of"

"CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS."

What are championship tournaments. There are so many now that some definition is really necessary. There is the Lucknow Championship Tournament, and the Umballa Championshpi Tournament, and we are going to have a special "Championship of all India Tournament" at Bangalore every Saturday during the hot weather. From some points of view these are all very delightful. The more the merrier. "Let 'em all come." But the great number of Championship tournaments is calculated to puzzle polo players at home and perhaps even make them lose interest in Indian polo and their respect for its players. This is another question which might occupy the Indian Polo Association. It is

CERTAINLY MOURNFUL

that with all these opportunities for useful action the association is practically impotent. You will perhaps invite me to suggest some remedy. Unluckily all these things take time to cure, yet I make a suggestion. It is this. All clubs which belong to the Indian Polo Association must agree to submit to the rulings of a committee meeting which shall assemble during the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament. On the Monday of the tournament week a general meeting of all interested in polo should be called. The general meeting elects a committee. It does not matter much who votes for the committee. The results would be the selection of the most prominent polo players past and present. The President of the I. P. A. becomes *ex officio* President of the Committee. The Secretary is *ex-officio* a member. The committee meet at 9 o'clock precisely on Tuesday morning and at the same hour on subsequent days until all the business has been settled. Their decision is final. Those who do not care to accept it, need not belong to the I. P. A. and should not be allowed to play in any tournament under its auspices.

THE RIDICULOUS NATURE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

will be realised by following the fortunes of such a scheme as I have roughly outlined. Supposing it should commend itself to every polo player in India. It would be brought up at the meeting this time next year. It would then be passed. In the year 1901 it would come up for ratification. It might then be ratified and the first meeting of the Committee under the new arrangement would be in 1902. This of course assuming that the promoters of the scheme took the trouble to push it and made a point of being present each year. Otherwise the result might not be attained so quickly. The procedure would excite the contempt of the Court of Chancery or the Tsung-li-Yamen. I have trespassed a great deal on your space: but I hope this letter will draw replies either in support or disagreement, and then perhaps out of the discussion a sensible practical, business-like scheme may be evoked.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "PURNI MEN VIE" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses): Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 3, Royd Street, Calcutta.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain C Vasey will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain, J Kilpatrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain M. D. Blott, sailed (yesterday) for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Kirkhill, 2,347 tons, Captain J. Duncan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum (14th February) with a cargo of 1,40,560 cases of kerosine oil.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 9.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
Ancona	1885	Lockshone	China		P & O Co
Jhafae	373	Nacoda			Allana Munjee
Jupiter	2190	Vasey			K Nixon & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Pemba	986	Rickford			M M & Co
Ula	3426	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Hermod	820	Nielson			Bombay Co
Valutia	2111	Thomas			Montocheff
Simla	1039	Robertson	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Wardha	2563	Anderson	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Collins			M M & Co
Pachumba	597				Do
Kirkhill	2347	Duncan			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Boxhall	Hull		F M & Co
B	Candleshoe	2416	Chamberlain			W & A G & Co
C	King Arthur	1017	Owen	R S Ports	11-3	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Mackay	1651	Wodge	Genoa	10-3	F M & Co
K	Tantallon	1983	Berry	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Q	Chindwara	1502	Grier	Zanzibar	10-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	10-3	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fuckeer	Bhownugar	11-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	6480	Houghton	China	15-3	P & O S N Co
2	Hutton	2945	Arkley	Shanghai	11-3	P & O Co
4	Ballaarat	2960	Field	Shanghai	13-3	P & O Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Cook	China		P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2893	Gadd	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
6	Candia	4195	Houghton			P & O Co
7	City of London	2056	Scarff	Karachi	11-3	F F & Co
9	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub
10	Kt Errant	4747	Jones	Antwerp	15-3	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langborne	London	11-3	P & O Co
16	Kirklee	2275	Sutherland			K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	11-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse	3683 tons gross	Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Kirkhill s	Duncan	Batoum, Feb 14
9	Wagner s	....	Port Said
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Pemba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf
	Muttra s	Blott	Calcutta, etc
	Skuld s	Olsen	Rangoon
9	Ula s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta

The steamer Jupiter, Captain Vasey, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—32 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee, 20 bales wool Mooldina Laljee, 150 cwt turmeric N Futehally and Co, 2000 cwt bone meal, Ahmed H Casam and Co, 510 cwt myrabollams Dharsee Nanjee and Co, 1037 cwt myrabollams V Becher, 23 bales wool M Jetha, 110 bales wool B Hurbbum, 22 bales wool and 94 bales goat hair H O H Hassum, 1001 cwt wheat Nensee Heerjee, 1200 cwt jowari Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cases brassware F P Bhumgara, 375 cwt turmeric N Futehally and Co, 10 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co, 4 cwt olibanum A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—24 packages merchandise S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—6000 cwt wheat, 5500 cwt myrabollams and 1004 cwt nigerseed Ralli Brothers, 1001 cwt myrabollams S H Esmail and Co, 4020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 60 bales cotton waste B Nazin and Co, 125 bales cotton twist waste 5 bales cotton fly and 50 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co, 160 bales hemp Survai and Chinoy, 220 bales cotton Glade and Co. 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, Ld, 499 cwt poppyseed R Blascheck and Co, 100 bales cotton waste 100 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee, 200 bales hemp Mathuradas Tulseedas, 2000 cwt rapeseed R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Mackay s—225 bales cotton V SH Reddy and Co, 1000 cwt linseed 2000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 3000 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—15 cwt shark fins Hassum Alloo.
Candia s—400 bales twist Yon Shun and Co. 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon, 300 bales twist King Wah, 400 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 100 bales twist Kaikee and Co, 250 bales twist M B Mody and Co.
Ballaarat s—12 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—200 bales twist V Ebrahim and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Candia s—3000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Candia s—914 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co, 1020 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 11th instant, for members who have not yet done their class firing. The train for Coorla leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as a Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 11th inst. as follows:—

No. 2 Company at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m. local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress—Drill order carbines only.

2. The layers of No. 2 Company will be examined for the layers prize on the 40 pr. Gun on Saturday the 11th instant before practice commences.

3. There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Carbine Association at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-day at 6-30 p.m.

4. The Spoon Competitions will be resumed on the 12th instant, when the Club Cup will be competed for.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
LENTEN SERVICE.—FRIDAY, MARCH 10.
8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allan Cecil Miss
Allen W H
Andrew Edwin Mrs
Baboo Baynath Chowbey
Barnard Elsie Miss
Brodsky Sophie Miss
Captain P
Cardozo Maria Mrs
Cartwright H L
Cattani F
Chatterton Dr
Clark R E Miss
Clarke Chas B Rev
Dempster David
Dennis G W
Deronzier P
Dinshaw S Cama
Dodd J
Dodds J Mrs
Elmore John H
Evans H B
Evans Parker Mrs
Faulkner Mrs
Fett R H
Frere W H
Freshfield Phebe Miss
Fowler Reginald Mrs
George D
George Elias
Giles N
Glaser Curt Wilh
Green W B
Hartley W Mrs
Hartnall Miss
Harvey E J
Hays John E
Hockley E Mrs
Holm Alfred
Holberg Adolf
Jenkins Rosa Mrs
Kitchin B Rev
Knight Lolite Miss
Lambert J
Lindgvist Karl Axel
Lingi Marcernaro
Long W D
Longridge A H Rev
Mackenzie R D
McCarten H Rev
Mills K Mrs
Mohomad Mirza
Moritz M
Mosse G Mrs
Naylor P
Nice J W
Nickols Harold
Norman J W
Overthrow J Mrs
Oviedo Francisco
Patterson W Kelly
Pelite F
Peterson C K
Pilcher Sergt
Plurto H
Porter Alwell Mrs
Primadis Anton
Roodrow James
Rose L
Rudd Norman
Saunders T E
Scott J
Seidman Isak
Sen B B
Sharpe F S
Skshetuski B
Smith Mrs
Sorrow Manvill W B
Spencer R Miss
Stead R W
Tanner Charles
Taylor M Mrs
Vignan A Dr
Wadeson Miss
Watts Mrs
Weinwarm Moriz
Witkowski C
Yeomans Thomas

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LEATHER DRESSER AND CURRIER, MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining.
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood.
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.
FACTORY :—Ahmedabad.
DEPOT :—Bombay.
Baba Dhaboo Street, No. 116, Bhendy Bazar.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PRESUMPTIONS
AND
INFERENCES.
A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
BOMBAY :—COMBRIDGE & Co.
KARACHI :—JAMSHED & Co.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.
Rorke's Drift .... By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir .... „ do.
Return from Inkerman .... „ Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava .... „ do.
Quatre Brao .... „ do.
Roll Call .... „ do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo) „ do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson) .... „ Allen Stewart.
Kassassin .... „ R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812) .... „ do.
Charge of the Light Brigade .... „ do.
Guns to the Front .... „ Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1793) .... „ Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade .... „ G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar „ J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers) .... „ Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) .... „ do.
MISCELLANEOUS.
The Love Letter ..... By Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs) .... „ C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled) .... „ E Caldwell.
A Football Match .... „ W H Oerend.
Companion to above .... „ do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen) .... „ R Morley.
Roused (Lions) .... „ H Dicksie
The Captive .... „ Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss .... „ Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion) .... By Herkomer, R A.
Corona .... „ C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race .... „ E J Poynter, R|A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs) „ Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs) .... „ Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs) .... „ W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs) „ do
A Dead Heat (Dogs) .... „ A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs) .... „ do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs) .... „ do.
La Source .... „ Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs) .... „ Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above) .... „ do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups) .... „ S Carter.
The Good Shepherd .... „ W C Dodson
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

THERE were Rs. 15,00,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday to Calcutta, Rs. 19,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 6 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Rs. 18,20,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 12,50,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d., the tenders at which rate were accepted to the extent of 6 per cent. An extra allotment of Rs. 10,000 of Bills was made on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d. It was announced that Rs. 70,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued without change at 1s. 3 13-16d.

In the price of Consols there was again a decline yesterday of 1-8 per cent., to 110 7-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 103 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent.. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent lower, at £67. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 month's sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver remained at 27 7-16d. per oz. ; and in New York at 59 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs.. March April shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., March April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market ; Brown Rapeseed, 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm ; Linseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

Prices of Cotton in the Liverpool market were again without change yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 40,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was firm.

For ready Mid.-Uplands 6 9-16 cents per lb. was still quoted in New York ; June Futures were 5 points lower, at 6·26 cents, and September 2 points, at 6·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	12,000	23,000	14,000
Four days' do. ...	51,000	112,000	64,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,032,000	7,223,000	5,837,000

In our local Cotton Market there has to-day been a fair enquiry from shippers, the purchases on whose account are reported at some 2,600 bales. Prices are generally unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, with a small business passing at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8 314	bales.
Wheat	15,282	cwts.
Linseed	10,728	„
Rapeseed	3,080	„
Gingellyseed	6,814	„
Poppyseed	619	„
Groundnuts	702	„
Castorseed	1 803	„
Rice	8,090	„

FREIGHTS are quiet—almost dull. Ready lines of Seeds and Cotton are reported done at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. and 17s. per ton respectively, for Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank paper, and a moderate amount was given at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, Merchants' Bills were very scarce ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. „
Credits 3 months' sight ..	1s 4 3-16d. „
Francs	1·70 1-4 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 for 3 1-2 per cents. for Money and Account, respectively; Threes remained at 94 1-2.

SHARES are neglected—Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Port Canning Rs. 2 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,302 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

Mail steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 9th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay, on the 9th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	8	16 a.m.	3	24
Teheran	9	1	53 p.m.	—	42
Suez	9	3	0 p.m.	—	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 9th March, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	—	8
„ Karachi	0	26	—	4
„ Madras	1	14	..	6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication with Visayas Islands (Cebu, Negros and Panaj) interrupted temporarily.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Dakar Bathurst interrupted.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted, during interruption telegrams for Cayenne sent by post from Paramaribo.

Cable Newyork Haiti interrupted.

Teheran route right.

Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—MARCH 8.

10 p.m.	78·4

THURSDAY—MARCH 9.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m	80·9
2 p.m	83·6
4 p.m.	82·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WESTERHOUT—March 1, at the Parsonage, Saharanpur, the wife of the Rev C B Westerhout, of a son.

DEATH.

WARING—March 4, at Multan, Edward Louis Habberley, the infant son of M L Waring, C S, aged 4 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899.

THE system of dustoori is not unfortunately peculiar to India. For at least a generation it has flourished in England under another name. Public attention was drawn to it in 1895, when the great furniture dealers, Messrs. Oetzmann, accidentally discovered that they were in possession of an immense stock of goods of certain descriptions in one of their departments. In the fortunate absence through illness of the buyer in that department, they instituted an independent inquiry which led to the conviction that the buyer in question was in the pay of the manufacturers from whom he made purchases on a scale largely in excess of the requirements of the business. As it was difficult to obtain proof of collusion, they took a confidential clerk into counsel, and he wrote to the various firms informing them that he had been appointed to the place of the late buyer and would be in a position to put business in their way. He visited them personally and was received with effusive hospitality ; champagne and the best cigars, and presents of all kinds sent to his house testified to the value set upon his friendship. He was promised commissions of five, seven and a-half and more per cent. on all orders, and some of these offers were in writing. There was no difficulty in obtaining indirect acknowledgments of the understanding that firms desired to establish. When sufficient evidence had been obtained against one of the firms from which the large purchases had been made, proceedings were taken to recover the difference represented by the commissions. These proceedings were successful, and the other firms, finding actions being brought against them in their turn, nearly all paid, to avoid coming into court. Naturally this public exposure of a nefarious system long known in business circles to be well-nigh universal, created a great sensation. Messrs. Oetzmann profited not only by the recovered commissions, but by the improved conditions under which they were enabled to carry on their business. They got better value for the money paid, which reached the hands of the houses dealing with them, without any toll being levied on it. The conscientious firms which had formerly received no orders, knowing that they could only be obtained by giving commissions, came forward. This showed that the practice of offering bribes is not actually universal among manufacturers, but unquestionably it is very prevalent. The Chief Justice in the July of the following year had before him an even more flagrant case than that of Oetzmann's. His Lordship spoke strongly on the demoralising influence of the deep-seated scandal :—"This business of corrupt bargains is a malignant cancer. It is affecting honesty in all or in many details of the relations of life, and is not confined to commercial relations. It is dishonest to fair trading ; it is dishonest to the fair employer ; it breaks down that principle of morality which ought to be preserved among men who desire to cultivate and to deserve honesty . . . If the evil continues the Legislature must attempt the task of cutting out this canker."

The evil has continued. Scandal after scandal has come to light in the law-courts, showing that from high to low illicit commissions are freely paid, and accepted quite as matters of course. Indeed, they are regarded as the sine qua non of successful business. Revelations in the City of London and indeed all over the kingdom show that the highest officials in Municipalities and even in Government establishments are very frequently in the pay of contractors and dealers. The disclosures of the series of actions arising out of the Grosvenor Hotel scandal last year shewed that directors, managers, cooks, and in point of fact every one who had it in his power to accept or reject indifferent goods, received large and regular payments from the tradesmen who had acquired the virtual monopoly of catering for the establishment. The military authorities found that a wealthy firm of brewers paid the canteen sergeants and others concerned, to give preference to the beer that came from their brewery. The London Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up, and has succeeded in obtaining evidence that the practice of giving and taking illicit commissions prevails in nearly every business. The present state of the law does little to hinder or check this pernicious custom. The employer who learns that his assistants have been taking commissions from his suppliers has no redress. He may recover damages by civil action, but there is no means by which he can punish the delinquents. Lord Randolph Churchill passed an Act making the acceptance of secret commissions by all persons holding public positions a misdemeanour. The Lord Chief Justice and Sir Edward Fry have had under consideration the expediency of extending the provisions of this Act to all persons, whether in Government or in private employment. Sir Edward Fry has drawn up a Bill to carry out this intention, extending the operation of the clauses of Lord Randolph Churchill's Act to all classes. The London Chamber of Commerce and similar associations throughout the country have expressed their strong approval of the proposed measure, which Lord Russell will introduce in the House of Lords during the present Session.

At the inauguration of the Technical Institute of Kingston, three weeks since, the Lord Chief Justice took the opportunity of making a remarkable pronouncement on the cognate subject of the present system of company promoting and the illicit commission taken by directors. His Lordship was even more emphatic on the subject of the secret allowances vitiating modern dealings between man and man. It is evident that a vigorous, and it is to be hoped a successful, effort will be made to cut out these cankers from the body politic. Lord Russell told his audience and the public not to heed those who profess to believe that legislation making dishonest practises criminal will deter honest men from becoming directors, or throw obstacles in the way of straighforward business transactions. He refuses to believe that any honest man need fear an Act of Parliament. All that is intended is to increase the securities against deliberate and downright fraud. The Draft Bill to deal with company promotion has not yet seen the light. That which deals with secret commissions provides that any person who, directly or indirectly, shall give any valuable consideration to any factor, agent, clerk, or servant or even offer it to them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. A similar offence will be committed by any factor, agent, clerk, or servant who shall corruptly receive or solicit valuable consideration from any person. All such gifts, whatever form they may take, made by any person to the servants or representatives of the principal, master or employer, shall be deemed to have been corruptly given, unless the master or employer has given his consent in writing thereto. What would be the effect of a drastic measure of this kind being promulgated in India ? It is much to be feared that the answer to such a question would be "None at all !" The system of dustoori and baksheesh is too firmly established to be uprooted or even checked by any law that legal ingenuity could frame. The "Times" seems to hint that the Lord Chief Justice's Bill to eradicate the canker of modern commerce may not only fail to effect its beneficent purpose, but do more harm than good. The ground for this misgiving is admittedly the wide prevalence of the evil with which it is proposed to deal by a new law. "We are apt to be compassionate or censorious as to countries in which baksheesh is the open sesame and to be blind to the fact that an abuse not unlike it is too common in many trades and professions. In the witness-box persons who ought to know better are often heard to state that they see no harm in taking benefits from both sides to a bargain or other transaction ; it is their way to do so ; their consciences do not afflict them, and they think that lawyers made needless fuss about secret allowances, premiums, commissions, rebates, or other pleasant peccadillos. The lawyers may make much fuss about such matters. They certainly do little to put an end to those abuses." The writer is evidently of opinion that it is as hopeless to make traders honest as it is to make people in general virtuous by Act of Parliament.

THE addresses presented to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on the occasion of his birthday in August last are published in an interesting volume, resplendent in yellow and red. Together with the addresses are given the replies of his Highness to the same, and form a valuable addition to the class of works with more than a thousand laboured disquisitions illustrating the culture and enthusiastic loyalty of the subjects of Indian Native States. "Illustritious King, the Refuge of the World," begins the first of these—an address from the general public. Persian poetry is tame in comparison to what follows : "We, your loyal, faithful, and devoted subjects, most respectfully venture to approach and kiss your feet." Of course they were not permitted to do so, except metaphorically, through the medium of the address." "Gracious and subject-loving Potentate," they pronounce him. "Our King, the Shadow of God. . . it is beyond our power to set forth in detail the blessings of your auspicious reign. We pray to the Lord of all the world that He may bestow the life of Khizar on your Highness, may your exalted shadow long endure." The concluding phrase at all events has a Western parallel, but the Oriental rendering is certainly prettier than "may your shadow never grow less." Possibly his Highness would not have deigned to reply to an address containing so vulgar a prayer. But to that which the general public presented, the Nizam, with becoming condescension, confessed that the magnetic influence of their genuine fidelity had attracted him to them to receive their congratulations. For dignity of expression his Highness' replies are not to be surpassed. In each one he is gravely tolerant of poetic extravagance and highly floral utterances, but spares his subjects, despite the innumerable temptations to regal humour which present themselves. And if here and there it may appear that a sentence or a simile is lacking in point and piquancy, that is the fault of the translator, not of his Highness. Here is one :—"As long as the pulse of my life vibrates (like the pen) and the life-blood (of ink) flows in my veins I shall continue to look after your welfare and advancement with heart and soul." The phrases in parentheses appear in the original text. The medical practitioners, who first thank God that they are made the noblest of creatures, then ascribe their pride to the fact that the Lord Almighty has made them the subjects of that Monarch who is "truthful, veracious, conscientious, lover of religion, far-seeing, persevering, resolute, gentle-hearted, magnanimous, generous, eloquent, imaginative, perceptive, full of point, pilot of the helm of State, framer of the laws of the Kingdom, guardian of the welfare of thy people, dispenser of justice, large-hearted scion of a large-hearted ancestry, appreciator of merit, just and meek." A long succession of adjectives and adjectival adjuncts do not gain in force when poured out promiscuously in this manner. We quote only a small sample of the wealth of attributes with which the Nizam is credited, and are pleased to note their effect on his Highness, who in his reply was moved to poetry, a verse of twenty-six lines long forming the half of it. The officers of his Highness Regular troops liken his accession to the throne of the Deccan, to "the dawning of a luminary which illuminated the exterior and interior of the country like the bright daylight with its refulgence and replete with the light of culture. There was half-a-column of poetry in the reply to them, beginning "Victorious soldiers mine to God be thanks and ending "So Asaf thanks the Lord," his God in heaven, Who has to him such glorious soldiers given." The members of the Sarf-i-Khas Illakha addressed their "Sovereign, Asylum of the world, Shadow of God, whose threshold is high as the Heavens." They are "the devoted slaves" of his Highness and are grateful for their special honour of being "sole recipients in virtue of the ready access to his presence which they enjoy." His Highness heard the addresses of the Educational Department, the Chadarghat Municipality, and finally that the Maharaja Kishen Pershad Bahadur Peshkar, who declares that "if every hair that grows on my head were to become a tongue and with each tongue I were to count thy favours I should still have failed to string the pearls of my gratitude and in vain I should have striven to tell even a portion of the tale of thy bounties." That is a sentiment which cannot be surpassed and its equal we venture to believe is not to be found in the whole book. And what more humbly appropriate than that his Highness should reply : "I thank the Almighty Gardener who has eddressed and decked the whole universe, for having wreathed the crown of my efforts with the laurel of success !"

THE mortality tables of the past week bring the death-rate to the highest pitch yet reached this year and to 247 in excess of the corresponding week of last year. The total of the seven days ending Tuesday was 2,431, equivalent to a death-rate of 150·85 per thousand per annum. The total mortality of normal years being 543 in corresponding weeks, we may safely assume that quite 1,800 died from plague instead of 1,068, which are admitted, even accepting that 115 deaths occurred from measles, as is stated. The epidemic of measles seems to run parallel in every ward with plague. Thus we have it that Byculla, which has most plague, has also most measles. Remittent fever is also credited with an unusually heavy mortality while phthisis, diarrhœa, dysentery, affections of the nervous system and respiratory organs are made answerable for many of the deaths which plague, and plague alone, has caused. The distribution of plague continues pretty much the same, Upper Colaba, however, being the only section in which no fatal case has occurred. Byculla records 110, Girgaum 85, Dhobi Talao, Tadwadi, Kamatipura, Parel and Mahim fifty and over. There were four forties, four thirties and nine twenties and over in the admitted plague mortality of sections. Between Saturday and Saturday 1,112 cases were discovered by ward officers, and of these only 332 were removed to hospital, 978 cases of those reported proving fatal. The officers visited 10,814 houses, disinfecting 1,658 and ordering the evacuation of 862. It is believed by the Special Medical Officer in Plague Operations, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, that about twenty thousand people left the city during the week ending 25th ultimo, and that the population at the beginning of the week now reported on was 8,35,000. Out of 651 admissions to hospital, 86 only recovered and 498 died, showing that not only is the number of persons attacked greater, but the type is more virulent. A satisfactory feature of the mofussil plague returns is that, although they fluctuate considerably, the tendency generally is downward. Evacuation of infected neighbourhoods is so easily effected that the plague has but little chance of obtaining the firm hold it does in the cities. We are pleased to find inoculation is freely resorted to, and that its beneficial effects are so clearly demonstrated week by week.

MR. W. H. CROWE, barrister-at-law, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S.

HIS EXCELLENCY has appointed Mr. M. H. Starling, B. A., LL. B., (Lon.) to act as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in consequence of the death of the late Hon. Sir Louis A. Kershaw, and the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons to act as Chief Justice.

LIEUT. R. W. ANTHONY, I. M. S., 9th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Baroda in addition to his own duties.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. N. R. Ranina and Mr. A. Thomson were unanimously re-appointed Municipal Auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each. The election of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who retire on the 1st April next was proceeded with by ballot and the following four gentleman were declare; duly elected:—Dr. N. N. Katrak ; Mr. Cursjeed N. A. Wadiathe Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. G. W. Roughton.

THE full text of Mr. Crowe's judgment in the Poona Jubilee Murder Case will be published in our issue of to-morrow.

MR. H. F. ASTON, barrister-at-law, I. C. S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona, and agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, barrister-at-law, I. C. S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I. C. S., has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.

THE HON. MR. H. BATTY, M. A., barrister-at-law, I. C S., has been appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that province, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. C. Whitworth.

MR. G. C. H. FAWCETT, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs vice the Hon. Mr. Batty, pending further orders.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I. C. S., has been appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments, and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations.

THE Governor in Council has constituted the talukas of Yawal, Bhusaval, Jalgaon, and Raver in the district of Khandesh a sub-division of that district, and has appointed Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the first class, in charge of that sub-division.

THE services of Captain W. Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum Dum are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

CAPTAIN P. H. ROGERS, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appoinied Adjutant of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps.

CAPTAIN A. HOOTON, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

CAPTAIN REGINALD WOOLLCOMBE has been promoted Major in the B. B. & C. I. Volunteers.

LIEUT. ROWLAND M. THOMASON has been promoted to Captain in the same Corps.

SECOND LIEUT T. F. W. WOOD has been promoted to Lieutenant of the same company.

THE services of Lieut W. J. Niblock, I. M. S. are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOCH, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots has been appointed Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT. R. A. CASSELS, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Political Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident at Aden.

THE Kapurthala Horse and Cattle annual Show held towards the end of February last, was attended, with results superior in every respect to those of the preceding year, as proved by the following figures :—in 1899 2,191 animals exhibited ; 1,337 sold ; value Rs. 25,001 : 1898—1,222 Animals exhibited ; 1,013 sold ; value Rs. 19,431. The State has provided and maintains 5 horse and 5 donkey stallions at its own cost to encourage horse and mule breeding, and handsome prizes are every year given by His Highness to the owners of the selected animals. The offspring of the State stallions, brought to the last show were nearly double the number exhibited the previous year. It is now proposed to purchase a sufficient number of Hissar bulls to improve cattle breeding in the State also. The total amount of prizes distributed at the Show was over Rs. 1,200.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 7th March was 2,431, giving a death-rate of 150·85 per annum per thousand as against 136·36, the corresponding period of last year, and 60·91 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 191 died from fevers; 1,068 plague ; 7, small-pox ; 115, measles ; 8, cholera ; 1, leprosy; 175, phthisis ; 88, diseases of the nervous system ; 291, affections of the respiratory organs ; 53, diarrhœa ; 52, dysentery ; 47, still-born ; 51, old age and debility ; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 65 ; Brahmin, 74 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 11, Hindu of other caste, 1,477 ; Hindu outcaste, 224 ; Musalman, 445 ; Parsee, 48 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 66 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 2 ; Negro African, 1 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 211 as against 123 the corresponding period of last year, and 202 the average over the past five years.

Two companies of the 15th Sikhs left Ferozepore on the morning of the 3rd instant for Jutogh by *route* march.

THE 4th Western Division, Royal Artillery, after finishing their practice at Karachi, arrived at Ferozepore on the 3rd instant.

NEWS received from Kabul, dated February 25th, states that the Amir held a public durbar that day, and seemed in very good health.

Two squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers from Sialkote will relieve the two squadrons of the 10th Bengal Lancers forming part of the Malakand Force.

LADY CURZON and her children arrived in Simla on Monday evening attended by Colonel Fenn, R.A.M.C., and Captains Meade and Adam, Aides-de-Camp.

MR. HILL, of the Bengal Educational service, has been appointed to act as Director of Imperial Records in Calcutta, Mr Forest having proceeded home on sick leave.

IT has, we understand, been settled that the Khyber Rifles, as reorganised, will consist of two battalions, each 600 strong and each with three British officers. The arrangement is one to be commended in every way.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NIXON, 18th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, Punjab Command, vice Colonel Michell appointed to command a 2nd class district.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant Lance, 19th Bengal Lancers, was seriously wounded on the 3rd instant at Gumbaz, one of the outposts near Loralai, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun.

PLAGUE in the Punjab is dying hard. The returns for the end of February show a total of fourteen cases and ten deaths in Mirpur Lakha, while in Rahon there had been twenty-nine cases and nineteen deaths.

The Plague Commission returned to Bombay from Nassick on Wednesday evening and will commence to hold its sittings in the Secretariat on Monday. The Commission will depart from Bombay for Egypt on Saturday fortnight.

THE crops in the Jullundur district are not as forward as the zemindars would like, and unless rain falls within the next fortnight the large grain market at Phagwara will not be filled.

FROM the 25th ultimo to the 3rd instant, no Europeans, 9 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 249 Hindus, and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras making a total of 320 ; the death-rate being 36·7, and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·3.

GENERAL SIR POWER PALMER, the Lieutenant General Commanding the forces, Punjab, returned to Rawal Pindi from the Attock manœuvres on Saturday morning. He is expected to arrive at Ferozepore, on Friday March 10th. His arrival will be public and he will leave Ferozepore for Lahore on Saturday the 11th.

REPORTS have circulated that Lord Curzon, is likely to make an announcement on the frontier question before leaving Calcutta. This is very improbable. As we have already stated he will take the opportunity at Lahore of hearing the views of the frontier officials but no decision is likely to be made public till some time after his arrival in Simla.

IN connection with the recent lawlessness among the Chamkannis, it is perhaps worth recalling that in the days of the Sikh dynasty in the Punjab a jagir was conferred on Karim-ud-Din Khan of Chamkanni, on the understanding that he was to produce twenty Afridi herds every year. In his interesting little book "The Citizen of India," Mr. Lee-Warner mentions the fact as an illustration of the methods adopted by native rulers of India, who permitted disorder to reign in Frontier districts with the object of discouraging undesirable neighbours from entering their territory.

THE Madras Government having, last December sanctioned the survey of the proposed extension of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway to Avadeyarcoil, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, under arrangement with the President of the District Board of Tanjore, deputed Mr. R. A. Clifford, Assistant Engineer, to meet Mr. Stokes, Head Assistant Collector Tanjore, at Pattukottah with reference to settling the exact direction the extension from Mutupet to Avadeyarcoil should take between Pattukottah and Arantangry. These officers, having made the necessary reconnaissance, have decided that the line should follow between the towns of Pattukottah and Arangtangry the course of the eastern public road, as by doing so the extension would be centrally situated as regards the taluq and would thereby accommodate the country better than by following the course of what is known as the western road.

THE Attock manœuvres having terminated, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were railed to Peshawar on the 4th instant. The remainder of the 1st (or Pashawar) Brigade, with two troops cavalry, and all sections of the Field Hospitals marched to Nowshera on the same date. The units for Peshawar halt on the 5th, and reach Peshawar on the 7th March. The Rawalpindi Brigade march on the dates already fixed, except the 1-5th Gurkhas, which left Khyrabad on the 4th, and reach Abbottabad on the 10th March No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, dismantles the boat-bridge as Attock on the 5th and then marches to Rawalpindi. The detachment of the Royal Sussex Regiment marches with the Queen's to Rawalpindi, arriving on the 8th March, and thence rails to Sialkot. The detachments of the Devonshire and North Staffordshire regiments, and Gordon Highlanders march with the Somersetshire Light Infantry to Rawalpindi, reaching on 9th March, and thence all to Jullundur and Umballa, respectively.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the opening of the Kola Barang Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 230 miles, for passenger traffic. The construction of the Baran Daltonganj Coal Branch of the East Indian Railway has also been formally sanctioned, as well as the commencement of so much of the work on the rest of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway (mile 26 to 60). This will not prejudice the question of gauge which is still open.

THE Manipuri manuscripts, 25 in number which were originally bought for the State Library, are all written in the ancient Meithe character which is now gradually becoming obsolete. A few of the works are of historical interest, but the majority are of a mythological nature. Pains have been taken to make the collection as complete as possible, and it is thought the collection now in the State Library comprises the greater portion of this ancient literature still extant. The books are to be transliterated and translated while a number of Manipuri pundits still remain who are capable of carrying out the work, as the language used is often obscure and unintelligible to the modern Manipuri.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FORTHCOMING ENORMOUS NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The *Times* says that the forthcoming Naval Estimates provide for an expenditure of £28,000,000, an increase on last year of £3,000,000 which is chiefly to be spent on shipbuilding.

DEFICIT OF FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

The Budget Estimates will show a total expenditure of £112,000,000 against £107 000,000 revenue.

THE ITALIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA

GERMAN HIGHLY APPROVES.

MARCH 9.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Chinese authorities are discussing the question of making Sanmun an open port, hoping thereby to avoid complying with the Italian demand for a lease of the port.

Germany strongly approves of the demands made by Italy on China.

THE EXPLOSION AT TOULON.

MARCH, 8.

Numerous proofs are forthcoming that the explosion of the magazine at Toulon on Sunday last, by which 58 persons were killed and 132 wounded, was the result of foul play but the cause of the explosion is still unknown.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

A SERIOUS WARNING.

BRITAIN WILL SUPPORT CHANA.

The British Minister at Peking has informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that any attempt by China to repudiate the Newchwang Railway loan contract will be regarded as a serious breach of faith meriting retribution.

Sir Claude Macdonald has also repeated the assurance that Great Britain will support China against another Power attempting to enforce the repudiation of the contract.

PLAGUE SPREADING IN ARABIA.

RIOTS AT JEDDAH.

THE PLAGUE HAS SPREAD TO MECCA.

Riots have occurred at Jeddah arising from plague measures, during which a number of Indian pilgrims were robbed of twelve hundred pounds. The Sultan has promised compensation.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

MARCH 9.

H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak sails for Borneo on the 20th instant.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

THE DEATH OF DR. A. K. BOYD.

CARBOLIC ACID INSTEAD OF MEDICINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires: Dr. Boyd, of St. Andrew's, has died from the results of a dose of carbolic acid self-administered by mistake for medicine. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

CONSERVATIVE WEAKNESS.

LORD C. HAMILTON SECEDES.

Lord Claud Hamilton has withdrawn from the Ministerialists on account of the Government's home policy. He characterises the Conservatives as a "flabby" party like a Trades' Union afraid to call their souls their own, and instances their attitude in regard to vaccination.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S HEALTH.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

Rudyard Kipling is ignorant of his daughter Josephine's death. His wife reasures the patient on every inquiry and has implored the American papers to keep silent. Mrs. Kipling arranged the funeral last night, when the remains were cremated with the strictest privacy.

The Kaiser's telegram to Mrs. Kipling was worded "As an enthusiastic admirer of the unrivalled books of your husband I am most anxious for news of his health. God grant he may be spared to you and all who are thankful for the soul-stirring way he has sung of the deeds of our great common race."

The press regard the message as designed to gratify America.

THE MARINE SURVEY OFFICE.

TRANSFER TO COONOOR.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Marine Survey Office from Poona to Coonoor, where it will be located during the ensuing recess season, the arrangement is an experimental one for this year.

THE GHAZI OUTRAGE AT SIBI.

Further particulars of the Sibi outrage show that the two Silachi Baluchis who attacked the Munshi in the Forest Office had been previously visiting the shrines nearby. A Sikh policemen went for the Ghazi's with his sword, but was wounded in the struggle, the Ghazi, who was killed, being bayoneted, however, by a constable who came to his comrade's aid.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 9.

In the course of his important speech as Chancellor of the Allahabad University, Sir Antony MacDonnell said that the success of the higher education in the North-WestProvinces was largely owing to the care the Senate exercised over the entrance examination with a view to stopping immature students from becoming under-graduates. His Honor defended at length the existing educational system, which had been of untold advantage to commercial enterprise and to the public services, and had raised the moral and intellectual tone of the country. The present being a period of industrial expansion the time has arrived to devote great attention to scientific and technical instruction. The financial condition of the provinces being now satisfactory the Government would be able to do something for the University in this direction, including additions to the Muir College for increased accommodation for science classes.

THE REPLY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THAT OF FRANCE *RE* MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Further particulars of Mr. Brodrick's speech in the House of Commons on the subject of Muscat have now reached India, and show that he distinctly stated there was no truth in the allegation attributed to M. Delcasse to the effect that the Queen's Government had expressed regret at the action taken in the matter.

It is understood in Calcutta that while Lord Salisbury may have expressed regret to the French Government that the necessity which had arisen for a resort to an ultimatum presented to the Sultan by the Government of India, the action taken had entire support and approval of the Home Government. The position now is that while France will be freely supplied with coal and even permitted, should she please, to have a coaling wharf of her own alongside the British wharves in the kingdom of Oman, no cession will be tolerated which would admit the possibility of her securing a coaling station which could become a base of operations in time of war or a centre of political influence in Muscat, as a coaling station would have been liable to become had it been in a separate harbour that admitted of fortification.

THE EXODUS FROM THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE REPORT EXAGGERATED.

I am in a position to say that the exodus from the Kolar Gold Fields is very much smaller than alleged, the numbers of coolies who bolted last month having been about one thousand from the Mysore Mines and something less than this figure from other mines.

Information, too, has been received which indicates that the fact of plague measures having increased the difficulty of selling stolen quartz has had almost as much to do with the exodus as fear of the disease, which has never been bad enough of itself to cause a "bona-fide" panic.

Up to the present the disease has not shown any tendency to spread rapidly in the fields, and the sanitary arrangements being good and the camps scattered, it is unlikely to do so hereafter.

The bacteriological examination also has shown that the soil underground is unfavourable nidus for plague bacillus, so that the mines themselves are not likely to become the centres of infection.

THE OILSEEDS CROP PROSPECTS.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The official memorandum on the current oilseed crop estimates the rapeseed yield much below the average in the Punjab and Sind, and seventy-five per cent. of the normal in the North-West Provinces. Linseed is reported at 80 per cent. of the normal in North-West Provinces, and above the normal, though less than last year, in Hyderabad. In Bengal all oilseeds have done well, the crop being estimated at 95 per cent of the normal, while the Central Provinces crop is placed at 2-3rds and the Berar crop at 45 per cent. of the normal and Hyderabad crop about the average. The Assam mustard crop has done badly, while information from Bombay is imperfect, but points to small linseed and rapeseed crops.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir Robert Low will be in Karachi on the 23rd instant, Hyderabad 27th, Jacobabad 29th, and Quetta 9th April.

Lieutenants G. F. F. Osborne and W. E. Barrow, from Home, are posted to the Bombay Sub-Marine Mining Company.

Pending the arrival from Home of the successor to Brigadier-General Spragg, who has vacated under the Age Clause, the Senior Artillery Officer, Bombay Command, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, R. A.

Captain O'Brien, Station Staff Officer, Quetta, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Major Pinney, acting Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel O'Sulliwan, granted three months' leave.

Mr. Alexander, Superintending Engineer, North-West Provinces, is permitted to retire from to-morrow.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE KOLA-BARANG SECTION.

The Kola-Barang section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic on the 6th instant.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Thirteen plague deaths occurred in Calcutta, yesterday.

Dr. Evans, in charge of the Plague Section in the Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta, is down with plague.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

In the semi-finals of the Tennis Tournament, to-day, Mr. Fleming beat Heckle easily.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—2nd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant Howell, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity. 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant James, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity. 1-1st Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant McLeod, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant Bateman-Champain who exchanges. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant Barstow, officiating Wing Officer, 37th Dogras, is transferred in the same capacity. 21st Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant Mackie, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Madras Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Mitchell, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Wooldridge, vacated.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment:—Major De S. Delisle, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Major S. Searle, 14th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—Lieutenants Strong, Stirling, A. R. Bayley, Bowen, all of the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Wollstein, Scottish Rifles, has applied to resign his commission.

2nd-Lieutenant Denman, South Staffordshire Regiment, died at Bombay on the 6th March from typhilitis. He had recently arrived from Home and was on his way to join his battalion at Thayetmyo.

The body of Captain Vanderzee, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, (serving with the Military Police in Upper Burma), who was drowned in Umsika river on the 12th February, was recovered on the 3rd instant and buried by Lieutenant Abbey of the Military Police, at Amadaru ferry.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Yachts Handicap race for H. E. Lady Sandhurst's Cup. Start Handicap allowances in hand. First boat to start at 3 p.m.

Boats names	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Loard
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Chita	Mr E Comber
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Mannikin	Officers, R A
I-ca	Mr James P Chrystal
Pixie	Messrs E R Smeham and G E Howe

Course.—From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock Lighthouse, round South Karanja Buoy, leaving them to port, round Committee Vessel leaving to Starboard, thence round Middle Ground Buoy and round South Troopship Buoy leaving them to Starboard finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9 miles.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

DISRUPTION AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

THINGS seem working up. There are already visible some of the component parts of a really big national "row," compared with which the customary Liberal and Tory disagreements are mere trifles not worth consideration. Let us resolve to keep our heads cool, and leave the fighting as much as possible to other people. The prospect seems to me far more serious than the discussion in the House of Lords would indicate; there has been no situation so grave in the history of the Church since the Reformation. It is, of course, possible that another compromise may be effected, and then we shall go on as before, till the next outbreak of discontent. It is also possible that the time for compromise is over. In that case, there must follow Disestablishment, and this would mean the greatest possible revolution in the thoughts, the manners, and the custom of Englishmen. It is difficult to imagine an England—we are only here concerned with this part of the Empire—without an Established Church, without its venerable Cathedrals, and without its dignified bishops. By reason of its wealth and its authority, its practical possession of the old universities and the public schools, its power in the parish, its position in society, its hold upon the affections of millions, its example as a venerable Church, as the stronghold of religious comprehension, as the Church of learning and philosophy, the Church of England is an institution unlike any other religious body. We cannot realise an England without the Church. Yet certain it is that we are within measurable distance of such a cry for Disestablishment as will echo from end to end of the realm, and will bring the old Church in ruins to the ground

Is it impossible to make another compromise? Consider, for one point only, other churches. Does the Catholic priest claim a right to alter any single part in the celebration of his daily Mass? Can he add prayers, withhold or add incense, introduce new hymns? Does the Greek church allow its priests to alter these services? Does the Unitarian preacher claim a right to preach the Doctrine of the Trinity? Does a Baptist minister pretend that he can baptise infants? Is it not certain that a clergyman of any denomination must obey the ritual and preach the doctrines of his own church? [And is it not possible for the Bishops, even if necessary by act of Parliament, to determine a ritual which shall be obligatory? Are we to lose our church because certain persons persist in making the service conform to their own opinions? If they claim the right by law, we ought to alter the law. I am not speaking of one party more than another. If a fixed Ritual be not imposed upon the clergy, I see no ther prospect than discontent growing into anger, and anger into hatred—there is no hatred in the world like that of doctrine—and hatred into violent disruption.

Suppose we get disruption and disestablishment, then there will be no more Church of England. All her endowments will be swept into the coffers of the State. The clergy will become like those of Nonconformist bodies the servants of the congregation. How about the parish churches? Who will have them? Not the disestablished clergy, who will have no more right to them than other people. Shall the Primitive Methodists, the Baptists, the Wesleyans, the present Ritualists, the Broad Church, or the Evangelicals have the parish churches? This will become a very important question. Who will have the Cathedrals? The Roman Catholics? Why not? They will have as much right as anyone else. The Baptists? The Bible Christians? I don't know—one will have as good a right as another. What will become of the Deaneries, the Cathedral Closes, the lovely and venerable places which endow our Cathedral cities with the charm of scholarly leisure and learned piety? These may be found here and there, perhaps, in France, but in no other country in the world. Can we imagine a more terrible calamity than the loss of all these things? Yet that loss is imminent, unless——

The newspapers announce the invention of roads that travel, so that all we shall have to do in future will be to step on the road and be conveyed whither we wish to go. This is very pleasant reading; nobody henceforth will have to walk, or ride, or drive; we shall get on to the road and be carried, sitting perhaps on a bench by the side of the road. The world will become horribly fat, but that is nothing compared with the enormous saving of trouble. Packages and trunks will travel in the same manner. The breed of horses will become extinct, and before long the last cab will be bought at a large price and secured for the British Museum. This is not a new idea, though it may be a new invention. In the famous voyage to the Oracle of the Bottle, described by Master Francois Rabelais, the travellers touch at an island where the roads are travelling quite in the same manner as those of the new invention. Many of the roads were recognised by the party as good old French roads, such as the Way of Bourges, the Way Fevrolles, and the old road over the Mont Cenis. This is as it should be; one likes to find imagination anticipating science. Unfortunately, Rabelais does not describe the machinery, and evidently believed that the roads were live creatures.

Sunday for Londoners has not always been a day of gloom and discomfort. Even in the most austere times, which I take to have been between the years 1820 and 1840, there were always open such establishments as the Welsh Harp and the Spaniards. But Sunday in the eighteenth century, before the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield had gone abroad into all classes, was a holiday and a day of festivity to 'prentices and shopmen. They had no Saturday half holiday—that had been suppressed by the Reformation—their long hours of work forbade any amusement in the week, therefore Sunday was their only chance. All round London there were tea houses and pleasure gardens, where, on Sunday, an organ discoursed sacred music, and where they could walk about among the flower beds, or sit in alcoves beside the ornamental water, drinking tea and punch, or promenade in the Long Room. I have here a letter written in the year 1772, in which the writer describes the scene at a tea house. He says: "Happening to dine last Sunday with a friend in the City after coming from Church, the weather being inviting, we took a walk as far as Islington. In our return home, towards Cold Bath Fields, we stepped in, out of mere curiosity, to view the Pantheon there; but such a scene of disorder, riot, and confusion presented itself to me on my entrance that I was just turning on my heel, when my friend observed to me that we might as well have something for our money. I acquiesced in his proposal and became one of the giddy multitude. I soon, however, repented of my choice; for besides having our sides almost squeezed together, we were in danger every minute of being scalded by the boiling water which the officious Mercuries were circulating with the utmost expedition through their respective districts We began, therefore, to look out for some place to sit down in, which, with the greatest difficulty, we at length procured, and, producing our tickets, were served with twelve-penny worth of punch. The male part of the company consisted chiefly of City apprentices and the lower class of tradesmen." He goes on to describe the conduct of the ladies, who matched the men, and ends by calling on legislature to suppress or to restrict the tea-houses. As they knew not yet how to keep them in order, they suppressed them one by one, and so prepared the way for the dismal Sundays, when only those could get any amusement who could afford to get out by the "short stage" or to hire a horse and ride out.

The very remarkable case of the recent abduction of a young lady and her escape and return home reminds me, for nothing in the world is ever new, of another remarkable abduction. The name of the person concerned was Elizabeth Canning, and her case was one which strangely exercised the minds of people in the year 1753. Elizabeth Canning's account of the matter was as follows: She lived with her mother at Aldermanbury. She went out on Jan. 1 to visit her aunt at Saltpetre Bank. She stayed with her friends till nine in the evening, when she left to go home. She was escorted by them as far as Aldgate. She then turned to the right, and crossed Moorfields by Bedlam Wall. Here she was accosted by two men, who robbed her of half a guinea and three shillings. They then took off her gown, her apron, and her hat, and struck her over the head, so that she fell down in a fit. While she was still unconscious they dragged her along to a place where there was a house in fields. The place was seven miles from Moorfields. This is a long way to drag or carry an unconscious woman. At this house she found a gipsy woman named Mary Squires, and a girl named Virtue Hall. After more ill treatment, in which they cut off her stays, the gipsy, Mary Squires, pushed her upstairs into a hayloft, warning her savagely that if she moved or cried out she would have her throat cut. When daylight appeared she found that there was nothing but hay to lie upon, and that for provisions, as if they had expected her, there was a pitcher full of water, with about four-and-twenty pieces of bread; also she had in her pocket a mince pie, bought as a present for her brother. In this room, and with no other food, she continued for four weeks, receiving no further molestation from the people, and getting no more food or any attention at all. She got out at last by breaking a board nailed across the window. She had found an old "bed gown" in the loft, which gave her a little more clothing than her petticoat; she ran across the fields, found the road to London, and reached her mother's house at ten in the evening. It will be observed that this is a very singular story. However, it was speedily discovered that there was such a house as she described, and that it was situated at Enfield Wash, and that it was tenanted by a certain woman named Mother Wells.

Accordingly, a warrant was procured for the arrest of this woman. But when the girl was taken to the house in order to identify the prisoner, she picked out Mary Squires instead of Mother Wells. So both women were taken up. Then the woman Virtue Hall, before the magistrate, and at the trial, gave evidence which entirely corroborated Elizabeth's story. Unfortunately, after giving this evidence, Virtue Hall retracted the whole of her statement as false. She declared that the whole story of imprisonment was a fabrication, and that Elizabeth Canning had never been in the house at all. There was evidence, however, to show that the condition of the girl, half starved, unwashed, weak, gave colour to her story. An apothecary, for instance, deposed that he found the girl the day after her return very low and exhausted. When Mary Squires was called on for her defence, she produced witnesses to prove an *alibi*. If the witnesses were credible, the *alibi* was clear. Now a gipsy's *alibi* is easily sworn, but not so easily accepted. Mary Squires was, therefore, found guilty and sentenced to death. But by this time the case had caused a remarkable sensation in the City; everybody was comparing the evidence, questioning the facts, and pointing out impossibilities and contradictions; there were two parties, as in the case of Dreyfus, that which believed Elizabeth's story, and that which did not. Presently the ante-Canning party proved strong enough to indict Elizabeth for perjury. Her friends retorted by indicting Mary Squires's witnesses for perjury. The trial of Elizabeth began on April 29, 1753, and lasted for a week.

A great many witnesses gave evidence; they were mostly gipsies and tramps, but their evidence was confirmed by other people. Especially one Fortunatus, a gipsy pedlar, declared that he and his wife were actually occupying the very room that Elizabeth had sworn was her prison, and that during the whole time. One wonders how a gipsy came by such a name; it is printed in two words, Fortune Natus, and his wife is called Judith Natus. The trial at last resulted in the conviction of Elizabeth for perjury. She was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and after that to transportation to the colonies for seven years. In 1761 she appears again, a returned convict, receiving a legacy of £500 left her by an old lady of Newington Green, no doubt in commiseration of her sufferings. Now, what the girl was doing during these four weeks—she had been a well-behaved woman, and was apparently about thirty years of age—how she came to make up this mischievous story, no one can explain. For it did not, like some such stories, grow by degrees; it sprang complete in all its parts from her brain. A hysterical woman, no doubt; but why did she invent this wonderful and incredible story? A wicked and mischievous woman, certainly, for she was sending an innocent person to the gallows without the least scruple. As it was Mary Squires escaped; and we may imagine how, with Mother Wells and Fortune Natus, and Judith Natus and the sweet lily Virtue Hall, they celebrated the release of Innocence and painted Enfield Wash a rosy red.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred to a lady cyclist in a south London suburb during the heavy gale which raged furiously last week end. At a corner she suddenly encountered a violent gust of wind sideways, and was unable to steer against it, being forcibly blown across the road in front of a heavy cart, which ran over her causing almost instantaneous death. It was a melancholy instance of the unsuitability of a skirt for cycling in stormy weather. It forms a sail which offers a wind resistance beyond the rider's power of control, and causing an inevitable capsizing of the craft. When either racing, or contending with rough elements—in fact, whenever cycling in its more pronounced gymnastic forms is indulged in—the skirt at once asserts itself as a serious and dangerous drawback. The skirted rider is bound to be a "butterfly."

One advantage of acetylene gas lamps for cycling is that even in the strongest gale, or on rough roads at highest speeds, they cannot blow or jerk out, sharing in these respects the good feature of electric lamps, whereas even the best oil burner has its limits both of wind resistance and of its powers of withstanding vibration. So tenacious of its burner is the acetylene gas flame that French lamps of this pattern are made without any glass front, and are left exposed, though this is a poor scheme on other grounds, as it gives access of dust and dirt to the delicate part of the lamp, and although an acetylene burner will not blow out, it rather readily chokes and clogs with dirt, chiefly because the orifice whence the jet of gas escapes is, of necessity, exceedingly minute. The great drawback to the use of acetylene is the unpleasantness of the smell when any gas escapes, before lighting or after extinction, but this will probably be overcome by purification. Acetylene in its pure state is odourless, and it is the presence of impurities like sulphuretted hydrogen that imparts to it the aroma of rotten eggs and other abominations.

The Roads Improvement Association has for one of its chief objects the extension of the knowlege of roadmen on the art of repairing roads, and for that purpose disseminates road literature amongst them, giving useful hints and tips. In a more material manner a more direct tip is yearly conveyed to certain favoured roadmen by a series of annual feeds and entertainments locally organised, and among these the best known are the ones organised by the Bath Road Club for the repairers of the Ripley Road. The gatherings are of an interesting nature. The roadmen are treated in royal style, well-known cyclists acting as waiters, and after the feed a sing-song is provided, tobacco is distributed, and a bonus of tea is given to each man on his leaving for home. These little functions promote a good feeling among the road repairers towards cyclists generally, and are an excellent example of that form of charity which begins at home.

The law as to tandems is rather puzzling. If tandem riders, are caught lampless, both of them are fined, usually as much each as if they had been on singles. If hauled up for footpath riding, both are fined, although only one steered, and in case of a collision where the steersman is at fault, both riders are liable to an action for damages; although one may be quite as helpless as a passenger driven by a coachman. Sometimes the dual nature of the tandem responsibility works out still more oddly. A couple of tandem riders were joint plaintiffs in an action for damages against a farmer, the owner of some horses, which were being led to pasteur, when one of them kicked at the machine. Only one of the pair was hurt, but they sued jointly, and damages were awarded to them both.

The 26th Middlesex Volunteer Regiment held its annual concert at the Westminster Town Hall last week, and Colonel H. Fludger (commanding the Scots Guards) presided. He referred to the fact that the regiment was the only *bona fide* cycling corps in the United Kingdom, but this really meant the only exclusively cycling regiment, as there are hundreds of cycling sections attached to other regiments. Major C. E. Liles, commandant of the regiment, led the way at the prize distribution for marksmanship, and quite a large proportion of the 110 men comprising the force received rewards for their shooting skill and general efficiency.

The Cyclists' Political Brigade of Canvassers is the imposing title of a new association which, as its name implies, is to render services at election times for parliamentary or county council candidates. There seems to be a run on the name of cycling being tacked on to various institutions, for another concern calling itself the Christian Cyclists' Union has also been recently launched for tract distribution, and the holding of open air services. It is also proposed that the National Cyclists' Union shall found a cyclists' orphanage for the children of improvident wheelmen, by way of celebration of the Union's attainment of its majority. The idea seems somewhat far-fetched, as there is nothing special about cycling that contributes either to improvidence on the part of parents or increases the likelihood of their premature decease.

THE DEATH OF MR. C. F. BIDDULPH.

DISTRESSING DETAILS.

DETAILS of the death of Mr. C. E. Biddulph, who was mauled by a panther last week show that he had been out shikaring with Colonel Banister, who, on Friday evening, shot and wounded a panther. Next morning, with Mr. Cotgrave, of the Police, and Lieut. Massey, R.A., they went in search of it, and it was pointed out to them, lying on a hillside at some distance. Mr. Biddulph, instead of approaching from a higher level on the hill, went towards the wounded animal from below. The shikari, a Rajput policeman, and a very worthy fellow, urged him to take a higher route, but he declined, proceeding steadily up hill towards it, until the shikari endeavoured to pull him back by the coat. But it was already too late. With a bound the panther was on him, and fixed him, breaking his arm before he had time to cock his rifle. The plucky shikari, seizing a gun, shot the brute through the head at close quarters. As it fell, in a last dying effort, it seized Mr. Biddulph by the thigh, and inflicted a severe wound. He was carried by easy stages into Chikalda, two doctors having gone out to meet him on the way. He arrived there about eleven o'clock at night, and his wounds were carefully dressed. On Sunday morning he appeared to be progressing satisfactorily, but towards noon he complained of feeling rather weak. A stimulant was administered, and later in the day another at his request, but about five minutes afterwards, about six o'clock, he was dead. His removal is felt to be a severe loss to the Berar Commission.

TWO SENTENCES FOR ONE OFFENCE.

A FULL BENCH OF SEVEN JUDGES.

A FULL bench of seven Judges sat, last evening, at the High Court to consider a reference made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade in the case of Imperatrix vs. Malu Arjin and another. The Judges constituting the Court were: Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Justice Starling. Mr. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the two accused were tried for the offences, under sections 380 and 457 of the Penal Code, of theft and house-breaking in having, on the night of the 4th February last, broken open the lock of a house belonging to a man, named Sittaram, and entered the premises with the object of commiting the theft of rice, valued at Re. 1-8-0. They were in the act of removing the rice, when they were discovered and were pursued and arrested. They were originally charged before Mr. Paranjpe, Second Class Magistrate of Mahim, in the Thana District, and being found guilty by the magistrate of theft and house-breaking, were each sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences. The District Magistrate of Thana made a reference of the proceedings to the High Court, holding the double sentence to be an illegal one under the amended Criminal Procedure Code. The reference came on before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, who, before disposing of it, referred to a full Bench the following two questions:—(1) Whether a person, who had committed housebreaking with intent to commit theft, and theft, could be charged with and convicted of both offences; and (2) whether a separate sentence could be passed in respect of each offence, provided the aggregate sentence did not exceed the punishment provided by law for each of the offences? The hearing of the arguments of the pleaders on the questions was proceeded with. Judgment reserved.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE superintending engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports the following progress made during the month of February 1899.

Earthwork.—Practically completed, one of the banks across the Songad Valley requires making up to full width and the Ranala cutting mile 89 has still a small amount of hard rock to be taken out. There is a large labour force on it and it ought not to take more than a fortnight to complete. The large cutting at mile 102 is finished and is being ballasted.

Bridging.—Practically completed except in the Songad Valley where three bridges have been diverted round and which are nearing completion; and one 20ft bridge at mile 69-70. The Sampni bridge mile 72 and the Buray mile 131 are both founded and are well forward. On the Panjhra, mile 143, work was postponed during the month in order to concentrate all the engines on to the Buray.

Platelaying.—This has been carried forward to mile 56 during the month. A considerable amount of girder erection has had to be done and this delays progress.

Ballast.—Good progress has been made all over the line.

Stations and Staff Quarters.—As in last report. Works are to roof level almost everywhere, and only await the arrival of the trains with timber and tiles, doorsand windows and station furniture. At Nunderbar very good progress has been made on all the buildings.

General.—It is hoped that work will be sufficiently advanced during March to allow of the diversions across the Songad Valley being taken up, and of the line being opened for goods traffic to Novapur at the end of March or early in April.

CONFESSIONS OF A BROKER.

(WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the Back Bay smash, the Stock Exchange speculation in Bombay has strangely fallen into public odium. Everybody seems to poohpooh the adventure as something quite of a piece with gambling. In these grudging days when thrift is practised by all dealers in every branch of trade, such a wrong impression should not be allowed to obtain long to spoil the interest of trade in general. The following observations urged, not so much to exaggerate the importance of speculation, as to enlighten the doubting mind on the moot point, will, it is hoped, provoke discussion among investors, or at least serve them as mental food for reflection.

The daily round of business passing on the Stock Exchange has both an investment and speculative character. It is the latter which being in bad odour compels special attention. Every sane man on earth knows that dealers in any branch of business cannot possibly command money at all times. Some of them may want hard cash at a time when an opportunity is most favourable for purchase. They have in that strait no recourse but to adopt "a system of credit on which trade is necessarily conducted." Thus it is often seen that present payments are substituted by prospective payments. Under the impression that the present tempting rate of a certain stock will bob up a month hence, a stock-dealer similarly circumstanced is also naturally fired with a ready desire to buy on credit for forward delivery. If there be little disposition on his part to take up and pay for the security on the settling day, a resort to selling out results in either receiving or paying a difference arising between the rates of the original purchase and of the subsequent sale. The margin of profit or loss as a matter of consequence falls to his lot. This system of trade gives rise to what is called forward or speculative business, which to all intents and purposes ensures immensity of ease to commerce. The progress and extent of modern trade is largely due to speculation, let alone railway and other facilities.

The trade of speculation is, therefore, a great necessity. It presupposes great and good credit and gives impetus to trade. It calls into play intellectual faculties, such as those of observation and judgment. It necessitates a fund of information to base one's calculation upon, alertness and courage to face a political scare or a financial crisis, watchfulness in constantly sensing the pulse of the market—all these and other attributes essential for the make-up of a successful jobber or a good broker. It will come to many as a surprise, but it is a fact that speculation is an art which reduces to practice such wholesome principles as virtually give a sense of security. It has doubtless an element of chance, as every human effort has. But gambling entirely depends on blind chance and its counters are worth nothing. In speculative business, the counters gambled in are worth some thousands. The law defends speculation, while it condemns gambling as a fertile source of vice. One who is given over to the gambling habit is the most unbusinesslike and ignorant wretch that ever walks the stock and share markets. No amount of betting is allowed or countenanced on the Stock Exchange, where litigation is almost unknown, despite frequent shake-out. I fully agree with Mr. F. A. Walker in believing that "Speculation while confined within moderate limits is the agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the fluctuation of price less sudden and abrupt than they otherwise be."—Yours, &c.,

J. P. PATEL, Broker.

Share Bazar, March 6.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws, and Regulations was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, yesterday afternoon H. E. the Governor presiding. Among those present were:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Honourables Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.: Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M.; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B. A.; Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram: Mr. R. H. Macaulay; Mr. E. Giles, M. A.; Mr. H. M. Thompson, B. A., M. Inst. C. E.; Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E.; I.C.S., Mr. W. C. Hughes, M Inst. C.E.; Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai.; Mr. H. Batty, M.A., I.C.S., and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked: Are Government aware that since January 1899 owing to the prevalence of plague hundreds of people from Bombay in pursuance of a Government Resolution have gone to live in the suburbs within the limits of Salsette, and that the passenger traffic of both the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways has considerably increased, but in spite of that and although the trains are always overcrowded no adequate provision has been made for increased accommodation?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in reply, said: "Government are aware that there has been considerable migration to the suburbs but the train service is stated to be not inadequate and the trains are not usually overcrowded. Overcrowding is apparently due to the fact that a large number of passengers prefer to travel by certain trains only and by no other trains. The G. I. P. Railway Company have put on extra local trains and are stopping through trains at roadside stations to suit the convenience of daily passengers. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have also put on additional trains lately.

The Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar then asked: Are Government also aware that owing to the absence of a platform at the Matunga Station and an overbridge at the Dadur Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passengers are put to very great inconvenience and that accidents have occurred?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The Railway authorities intend providing a temporary platform at Matunga at an early date; their scheme for a new permanent station has been held in abeyance in consequence of the objection that the new works would interfere with the Vehar Main. An coverbridge for Dadur has been sanctioned, but cannot be onstructed for a similar reason.

The Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar then asked: Will Government be pleased to move the respective Railway authorities to attend to the grievances of the passengers in regard to overcrowding of the local trains, and the inconvenience caused to them by the absence of a platform at Matunga and that of an overbridge at the Dadur Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The answer to this question is included in the replies already given to the honourable member's 1st and 2nd questions. Government will not lose sight of the matter.

THE GHEE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

The Hon. Mr. Batty, in moving the third reading of the Bill, said; I have still a few amendments to propose in the matter of drafting. With regard to three of those proposed by my hon. friend Mr. Chandavarker they were apparently taken from the English statute and require adaptation. I have in consultation with Mr. Chandavarker ascertained that the form in which I have placed these amendments commends itself to him. My proposal is to cut out paragraphs 7 and 8 and place them in clause I under sub-paragraph D of sub-clause 5, because they will then fit in with the directions prohibiting proceedings without leave of the Commissioner or Presidents of Municipalities and will be more properly placed here. The portion, however, which relate to the District and City Municipal Acts may be more conveniently placed in the sections which amend those Acts, and when cut out and pasted in those Acts these sections will then be complete in themselves without the necessity of any reference to anything further. It is obvious that a change of wording is necessary in paragraph 9 of the amendment proposed by Mr. Chandavarker. As the draft which is taken from an English statute runs, the summons shall be served upon the person charged with violating the provision of the Act within reasonable time. The words "within reasonable time" were intended to refer to the service of the summons and not to the violation. We should not wish to imply that any time would be reasonable for the violation of the provisions of the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud then moved amendment of which he had given notice and which was as follows: At page 6 in section 68A after the word "may" in line 69 to insert the words "after recording his reasons in writing." He said: The amendment of which I have given notice is apparently in keeping with the protection which has been afforded by this Bill to honest traders. I propose that in section 68 A where power is given to the magistrate to destroy an article before him after conviction, where that article is not injurious to health but is only objectionable, because it is, as I may say, innocently adulterated, and in that case I propose that if the magistrate orders that the article be destroyed, he will at least record his reasons in writing for making such an order. If the article is one which is innocently adulterated the mistake or error can be rectified by putting a proper declaration in the shape of a label upon it. I, therefore, submit, that it is for the protection of honest traders that this amendment should be carried.

The Honourable Mr. Batty said: The hon. member states that the object of the amendment he proposes is to restrain the magistrate from the destruction only of food which is not injurious to health, and he proposes that the Magistrate should therefore be called upon to record his reasons. As I explained at the last sitting food which is misdescribed may belong to either of the other two classes. It may be food also which is unfit to the knowledge of the seller, although the prosecution may not be able to prove that point; or food which may be unfit without the knowledge of the seller. In any case it may be very injurious and very undesirable, that the magistrates should allow it to remain available for sale to the public, and the magistrate must exercise his discretion rather with reference to his suspicions as to its nature, than as to the knowledge or actual proof of the effect it may have upon the public. The Hon. Mr. Garud requires reasons to be recorded, but it will be generally impossible for the magistrate to give reasons absolutely convincing either to an appellate court or to the public, because he will be unable to analyse and could not say positively that the food misdescribed was deadly, offensive, or of a deleterious nature. But if he considered it was suspicious then I contend he would be fully justified in ordering its destruction, although he might not be able to give a precise reason for it. The magistrates in the Mofussil will often have to deal with such articles as milk, and if I may trespass on the patience of the Council to give a concrete illustration, I may mention that I have seen gowlees (milk sellers) filling their cans at the sewage-laden stream of the Moota Moolee River at Poona. Such milk was brought before the magistrate who described it in a learned judgment as having a green sediment floating on the top. The magistrate convicted, and the case went to the High Court. The conviction was reversed on the ground that the milk had not been proved unfit for food. The milkman remained unpunished and successive generations of milkmen have remained unpunished. Meanwhile weak and sickly children have been unable to get the food for which their parents pay, and many have no doubt gone to that land where the gowlees cease from troubling and even Legal Remembrancers may be at rest. In many a bungalow in Queen's Gardens and I doubt not in many a wada in Budhwar Peth enteric desease has laid its victims low, and from many a home the cry may have gone up for help, "come down eremy child die." I think we should withhold no remedy we may have to offer, to deter fraudulent milkmen from making an extra pice of profit by selling that which may be deadly. We should not hesitate to give the magistracy power to destroy any such dangerous articles to prevent their going again before the public for sale. The full discretion may well be left to the magistrate, and we need not require too elaborate reasons in each case. Reasons will always be stated in the convictions. It may be that the magistrate would be unable to give special reasons in the absence of analysis for the destruction of such milk as I have described. Is he then to return the milk to the seller and leave future purchasers to find out for themselves whether such milk is fit to drink or not? My honourable friend would apparently wish the milk to be returned in such case and give a new application to the maxim *caveat emptor*, but there is a wider maxim in the same system of law *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas*—work your own business provided you hurt no one else's, for that is where the law comes in. My honourable friend would combine the two maxims and read them *sic utere tuo ut caveat emptor*—"work your own business and let the purchaser look out for himself." I think if we were to hamper the Magistrate's discretion by requiring him in all cases to analyse food or to give an elaborate description of his reasons we should render the section practically useless. Therefore, I desire to oppose the amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Garud in reply said: I did not propose that the article upon which conviction has been obtained should not be destroyed, but what I said was that I accepted the provision of the Act, which stated that the article should be destroyed. My contention is that when the article is one which is not injurious to health, and the magistrate thinks that it should be destroyed, he must give his reasons for it in writing. The Honorable Mr. Batty seems to be afraid of the High Court setting aside the conviction, but I do not think there is any reason to fear any such consequence, inasmuch as the Bill, when it is passed, will contain provisions for an analysis of articles of food exposed for sale in shops and warehouses and for the protection of purchasers. These sections are sufficient in themselves to protect the public from being defrauded, and it is only when the magistrate gives an order for the destruction of such article that he should be required to give reasons in writing for future legislation if necessary. If such reasons are given they will at least show how far it is reasonable to destroy articles of food not injurious to health.

The amendment was rejected.

The Hon'ble Mr. Batty then moved other amendments which stood in his name, and they were adopted without any discussion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud withdrew his second amendment, which was similar to the one rejected by the Council.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE ABKARI BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent then moved for leave to withdraw Bill No. VI. of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act,1878). He said: I have to ask the permission of this Council for leave to withdraw Bill No. 6 of 1898 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878). The Bill was introduced and was fixed for the first reading on January 25th, but for various reasons it was not found possible to proceed with it on that date. The Bill as originally framed and introduced into the Council dealt only with the question of hemp and hemp drugs and gave legislative effect to the proposals of the Hemp Drugs Commission and to the instructions of the Government of India. Subsequently it was matter brought to the notice of the Government that there were various other amendments dealing with Abkari pure and simple, in the Abkari Act which it was expedient to effect without delay consequently is proposed to withdraw this Bill, which treats only of one branch of the subject and in lieu of it to prepare and subsequently introduce a Bill which will contain all its provisions relating to hemp and hemp drugs and will further incorporate the various amendments of importance and urgency that are held to be necessary under the Bombay Abkari Act.

The Council sanctioned the withdrawal of the Bill, and the Council adjourned.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A petition twenty-three pages long has been addressed to the Bombay Government by the General Secretary of the Ratnagiri Khots' Association. It expressed the opinion that the Bill, as drafted at present, is sure to prove harmful both to the tenants and the khots. Nor will it achieve the object of Government, namely, a final settlement of the vexed question of khoti tenure once for all. It will on the contrary create new complications, multiply disputes and stimulate litigation. It will, besides, disturb the cordial relations that are at present prevailing between the khots and the tenants, and will create an unhealthy rivalry which is sure to prove ruinous to both of them. It will finally impoverish the khot, retard improvement of agriculture and make the condition of the ryot worse than it ever was.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	15	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri....	21	7	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	36	10	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	30	9	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	79	21	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	17	8	19
G Mahim and Worlee	19	12	27
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals..........	0	78	89
Total......	217	145	317
Total plague deaths to date...	38,110	33,758	
Same date last year ...	85	146	291

BANDORA

There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths from Plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

CRICKET AT INDORE.

THE MORNING STAR vs. YOUNG MEN C.C.

Major Ramaprasad Dube had arranged on last Sunday a match between the above two clubs of this city as an afternoon entertainment. The match was played on the Fort ground on a rather hot and dry day. Play began at 2 p.m.

Having won the toss, the Y. M. captain elected to field, sending in their opponents to bat. The M. S. sent Messrs. Bhairoo and Deo to oppose Messrs. Isaac and Shanker. But unfortunately Bhairoo was out the very first ball of the game; and a rot set in six wickets falling for 7 runs only. Then Sardar joined Mr. B. Sonalker who was playing a steady game, and they two raised the score to 32, when Sonalker was bowled by Shanker. Sardar had also to go soon after. The former had contributed 11 runs with sound steady and stylish cricket, and the latter scored 20 runs with a free bat. The tail of the M. S. was simply a collapse, Mr. Kotval alone being able to score 3 runs. The whole innings realised only 44 runs. The Y. M. opened their innings with great hopes of success, with Messrs. Dube and Prataprao opposing Messrs. Dhansing and B. Sonalker But the latter was quite unplayable; he was bowling accurately and pitching nicely. One after another gave way before his terrific attack and none playing him with ease and confidence, the whole innings realised an unexpectedly poor score of 28 of which Mr. Shanker had 9 to his credit. The second innings of the M. S. was opened by Messrs. Dhansing and Govinda. But again Govinda succumbed to the third ball of the over. Mr. Kotwal then joined Dhansing who was getting just set, when misjudging a ball of Mr. Rao he was out for a well-played 11. Mr. J. Sonalker then joined Kotval, who was hitting out freely and confidently, though playing a bit faulty. Mr. J. Sonalker was playing a cautious and steady game and his 8 was a creditable score. Kotval made in all 43 runs of which there were, one five, 4 fours, one three and only 4 singles, the rest being all twos. The innings was declared closed when Kotval was out, the score being 66. The Y. M. had to make 82 runs to win and then hoped to make them up. But B. Sonalker again stood out, and everyone succumbed to his bowling, the whole innings realising only 42, to which Shanker contributed 11. Thus the M. S. stood victors by 7 wickets and 40 runs. The following is the score :—

THE Y. M. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dube l b w Dhansing	2	c Sonalker J b Sonalker B...	3
Jadhav P b Dhansing	1	b Sonalker B	1
Rao b Sonalker B	5	b Dhansing	0
Shanker b Sonalker B	9	b Sonalker	11
Waman c Sardar b Dhansing..	0	c Sule K R b Dhansing	5
Isaac b Sonalker B........	1	not out	5
Jadhav K b Sonalker b........	2	c Sonalker J b Sonalker B	2
Khot R J b Sonalker	2	c Deo b Sonalker B....	1
Chotoobhai c Deo b Sonalker...	0	b Sonalker.........	5
Shelker (Capt) not out	4	b Sonalker.........	1
Jadhav R b Dhansing	0	b Sonalker.........	0
Extras.........	2	Extras......	8
Total.........	28	Total......	42

THE M. S. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dhansing b Shanker........	0	b Rao........	11
Govinda not out........	0	b Shanker	0
Kotval P K b Rao	3	b Shanker	43
Sonalker b Shanker	3	not out	8
Bhairoo b Shanker	0	Did not bat.	
Deo b Isac	0		
Moona b Shanker	0		
Sonalker B c ChotooBhai b Isaac........	11		
Sardar c Isaac b Shanker........	20		
Sule (Capt) b Shanker........	0		
Sule V S b Shanker........	0		
Extras........	7	Extras........	4
Total ..	44	Total	66

The fielding on both sides was commendable, specially of Messrs. Deo and R. B. Jadhao, who were fielding as long stops, doing yeoman service to their respective parties.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d, per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, in the Corporation Hall, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business on the agenda was the election of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who retired on the 1st April next under section 45 (1) of the Municipal Act. 3 of 1888.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, seconded by Mr. Kursandas Chubildas, it was resolved that the ballotting do proceed, and that Messrs. W Pearson, H. Holmes, and S. B. Master be appointed the scrutineers to ascertion the result of the ballot.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr. G. W. Roughton, seconded by Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. N. R. Ranina and A. Thomson be re-appointed Municipal uditors for the year 1899-90 with a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO THE HON MR. BURKE.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the permission of the Corporation was given to the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke to be absent from Bombay for three months from the 4th inst. as he was to proceed on privilege leave to England.

ADJUSTMENT OF PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 25th January last, reporting on Government resolution dated 30th September 1898 regarding the adjustment of expenditure in connection with the plague up to 31st March 1898, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, it was, resolved that the Corporation concurred in the conclusions arrived at in the Commissioner's report; and that the Commissioner be requested to make a representation to the Government on the subject of plague expenditure. Mr. Ibrahim explained that the Municipality had submitted a claim for Rs. 3,15,000, while the Accountant-General had passed only Rs. 2,97,000, leaving a difference of Rs. 18,000. Hence the necessity for the representation.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

The meeting considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government, stating that Government appointed Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E, with the concurrence of the Corporation, to fix for the term of five years, commencing from 1st April 1899, the rateable value of Goverement buildings and land. The terms mentioned in Mr. Stevens's letter were accepted, namely, a remuneration of Rs. 5,000, provided that all plans, areas, and measurement, etc., required in connection with the matter, were supplied to him jointly by Government and the Municipality, and that the printing of the award and statements was also paid for by the Government and the Municipality.

It was resolved unanimously that the Corporation approved of Mr. Stevens's appointment.

WATER SUPPLY TO SANTA CRUZ.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the residents of Santa Cruz had applied to him for water supply from a pipe to be laid in connection with the one belonging to the Bandora Municipality; that the Bandora Municipality had undertaken the collection of water rates; and that he therefore recommended that Santa Cruz be supplied with water through the Bandora Municipality at the rate of 12 annas per 1000 gallons as long as the present plague epidemic lasts.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. D. B. Master, and supported by Mr. Dhakjee Kassinath, the Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The next matter was a resolution, dated 31st January last, passed by Government on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1897-98, from which the following are extracts :—

Resolution.—The public confidence was greater during 1897-98 than in the preceding year and there was no marked exodus from Bombay such as took place in 1896-97. There was in consequence, as between the two years, a marked improvement in the realization of revenue, but a comparison of the figures given in the report under review with those of the years preceding the outbreak of plague shows that although every effort was made to collect outstandings and to leave unassessed, no person or property liable to assessment, so far from there being the increase which may be looked for in normal times, the total amount of revenue realized is half a lakh less than that of 1895-96 and very little more than that of 1892-93. 3. The expenditure debitable to current revenue has on the other hand steadily increased, amounting in 1897-98 to Rs. 74,96,969 against Rs. 63,73,486 in 1894-95, the increase occurring chiefly under the head of Public Health where, in addition to expenditute on direct plague measures, the figures for 1897-98 show an excess of a lakh and three-quarters over those of the preceding year. Five lakhs of rupees were temporarily debited to current revenue as expenditure on plague measures, while Rs. 19,76,616 have been debited to loan works; but, as will be seen from the Chief Accountant's report, this sum was really defrayed from temporarily unemployed loan funds which must shortly be recouped. In addition to this sum of nineteen and three-quarters lakhs, amounts aggregating just over eleven and a half lakhs were spent on loan works already in progress, expenditure on sewerage works accounting for the greater portion. 4. Satisfactory progress was made during the year with the sanitary works previously commenced, the Colaba and Umarkhadi sewerage works being completed and those for the gravitation section of the Mazagon district nearly so, but in view of the necessity for enforcing every possible economy, few new works could be commenced, and those actually taken in hand were for the most part small. 5. The Municipal debt increased during the year by Rs. 26,29,469, and amounted altogether to Rs. 4,11,20,497, while the assets are estimated at Rs 5,66,61,883—an estimate the accuracy of which, however, is stated to be doubtful as the valuation of properties belonging to the Corporation has not been revised for some years. 6. The surplus cash balance at the close of the year, exclusive of the minimum of one lakh required by law as reserve, amounted to only Rs 2,25,501 as compared with Rs. 4,91,004 at the close of the preceding year and Rs. 15,03,064 on March 31st, 1896. In each case a deduction has been made of Rs. 8,12,546 this being the amount advanced by the Corporation for the purchase of land on the Agripada Estate, and which it was intended to recoup by the sale of frontages as part of a large improvement scheme. The estate has now, however, been vested by law in the new Improvement Trust, and it is under contemplation to raise a loan to replace the amount advanced. Even with this replacement of available funds it is evident that the uncertainty which exists as to the probable duration of plague and with a revenue whose normal expension has been seriously checked and from which have to be provided funds for the contribution to be made to the City Improvement Trust, for the reorganization of the Health Department already sanctioned and urgently required, and for the increasing charges on account of Municipal debt, it will require the most anxious thought and careful management for years to come, if the Corporation are to be enabled to discharge their regular liabilities, and at the same time make any progress in the sanitary works which, it is admitted, are indispensable for the welfare of the City. 7 Taken as a whole, the report presents a record of satisfactory work done in an exceptionally trying year, and His Excellency the Governor in Council fully recognizes the care which Mr. Snow bertowed on the affairs of the Municipality during his last complete year of office.

Mr. D. E. Watcha proposed that the resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for the favour of remarks. Mr. Watcha drew attention to the circumstance that although the Government regarded the report, taken as a whole, to be a record of satisfactory work done in an exceptionally trying year, they, on the other hand, said that the expenditure debitable to current revenue had steadily increased, and that the municipal debt had also increased. Mr. Watcha took exception to the remark in the resolution casting a doubt on the accuracy of the valuation of properties belonging to the Corporation; and explained that the valuation had been carefully fixed at the current market rates by their Executive Engineer. Mr. Watcha hoped the Commissioner would investigate into these matters and embody the result in his report.

The matter was eventually referred to the Commissioner.

THE PENSION REGULATIONS.

The Corporation resolved on the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula to substitute the following in lieu of the last clause of the present proviso of rule 22 of the pension regulations, and to forward it to Government for confirmation :—" 'The Corporation may grant a special compassionate allowance to any officer or servant who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in the discharge of his duties, or in case he shall have been killed, or shall have died of injuries or disease received or contracted in the discharge of his duties, to the widow and children, or if he left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters (if any) of such officer or servant. "The granting or withholding, and if granted, the amount of any such special compassionate allowance as aforesaid shall (subject to the limit hereinafter prescribed) in every case be in the absolute discretion of the Corporation, whether the officer or servant was eligible to contribute or did contribute or not, and whether in the latter case any compassionate allowance was payable or has been paid in respect of his service or not; but such special compasionate allowance shall in no case exceed twelve months' salary, calculated upon the basis of the average monthly salary of the officer or servant during the preceding five years of service; and in making such calculation the proviso to Regulation 15 shall be deemed to apply as fully as if the same were repeated herein.' "

THE RESULT OF THE SCRUTINY.

The president here read the result of the report of the scrutineers, and declared the first four of the undermentioned gentlemen to be duly elected members of the Standing Committee :—

1.	Dr. N. N. Katrak, ...	27 votes.
2.	Mr. Cursetjee N. A. Wadia	27 "
3.	Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, ...	24 "
4.	M. G. W. Roughton, ...	22 "
5.	Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, ...	20 "
6.	Mr. Sunderdath D. Khote.	20 "
7.	Mr. Haji Joosuff Hajee Ismail, ...	20 "
8.	Professor O. V. Muller, ...	19 "

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

A DISPUTED INDENT TRANSACTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge.)

THE HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LIMITED, vs. ABDOOL CADER ALLIBHOY.

In this cross-suit, the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 276-3, being the amount of damages sustained by reason of the defendant having failed to pay for and take delivery of certain goods ordered by him particularly specified in the invoice dated the 25th of August, 1897. Mr. E. M. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. M. Rele, pleader represented the defendant.

In delivering judgment, his Honour said :—In this suit the position of the parties is reversed. The Company seeks to recover from the indentor the sum of Rs. 276-3 as "damages resulting from his failure to pay for and take delivery of goods ordered out by him and more particularly specified in the invoice dated 25th August 1897." The damages are calculated on the basis of the difference between the indent price and the price realised by the auction sale of the goods. The facts of the case have been set forth in the preceding reference. It is conclusively established by the evidence that the Company was unable to procure the paper it was commissioned to buy. and that the defendant was perfectly ready to complete his part of the agreement. Upon these facts it would be a most astonishing proposition to hold that the Company was in a position to perform its agreement and the defendant failed to carry out his contract. But the Court must say so if it is obliged to award plaintiff's claim. That would be a complete inversion of the truth of the case. The Company again invokes the aid of the 2nd and 3rd clauses of the inden of 1st May, 1897. This point has been discussed in connection with the first suit. The action therefore will not lie. But even if the action were maintainable, the Company can only succeed in recovering nominal damages. Having regard to the fluctuations of the market in the price of this article and bearing in mind the fact that the delay in the resale was expressly urged by defendant's pleader as a ground in mitigation of damages I am of opinion that the burden of proof was on the Company of showing that the defendant has suffered no detriment by the delay. This *onus* the plaintiffs have failed to discharge Neither party called any evidence on this point. I dismiss the suit subject to the opinion of the High Court, as I entertain some doubt on two points of law. I now beg respectfully to submit them for their Lordships decision. They are as follows :—1 Whether the Company is entitled to maintain this suit under the circumstances stated in the case on the sole ground that the defendant did not propose or suggest a reference to arbitration in accordance with the 2nd clause of the indent ? 2. Whether the *onus* was rightly laid on the Company of proving that the defendant has not been prejudiced by the sale being postponed unnecessarily and unreasonably ? The decision of the Court was against the Company on both points. If their Lordships, opinion on the first question be in the negative the order dismissing the suit will stand, If their answer be "Yes." a decree will be passed in the Companies favour. The *quantum* of damages will then depend on the determination of the second question. If the *onus probandi* be held to have been rightly laid on the plaintiffs, they will be presumed to have sustained only a nominal damage, and a judgment will go against the defendant for a rupee only. Should their Lordships' decision be otherwise, a judgment will be entered up for the plaintiff Company for the sum sued for, namely, Rs. 276-3.

SISAL AND ALOE FIBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Sir,—Referring to your article on Sisal and Aloe Fibre in this morning's issue, it may not be generally known that during the past few years very many enterprises have been started to grow and prepare aloe fibre, and have all had the same end, failure and loss. The great difficulty is that their leaves only yield one per cent. of fibre, *i. e.*, 1,000 tons of leaves only give 10 tons fibre, and any enterprise involving machinery would soon exhaust the leaves in a district and then be idle. The sisal experiment is very interesting but not conclusive. Grown in large quantities and with native labour and attendance, the plant would in all probability soon deteriorate as foreign cotton has done. The interference with the evolution of Indian agriculture with its thousands of years of experience has its risks.—Yours, &c.,

March 9. FIBRE.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra and Jhansi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Gujarat and lowest in the Punjab, Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and Ajmere and 10 at Veraval and Ahmednagar.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° above the mean of the season in Rajptana and at Lahore Agra, Jhansi, Deesa, Bhuj, Neemuch and Hoshangabad, and the minimum 6° to 11° in excess in Sind, Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 58° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, and at Agra, Cawnpore, Ajmere, Goa and Coimbatore.

A few drops of rain are raported from Jacobabad.

Pressure is abnormally low in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and the weather to the north of Latitude 25° is somewhat unsettled and likely to remain cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Mar. 9.

Thursday: Pressure has decreased briskly over Eastern Rajputana and the adjoining parts of the North-West Provinces and a shallow storm is shown over that region; else where the barometer has been steady, and the principal characteristic of the pressure is its general uniformity. The shallow storm noticed over Lower Bengal has filled up. A moderate northerly breeze has appeared over North Punjab, while elsewhere light and variable breezes are reported. The weather cloudy and feebly disturbed over a large part of Northern India, and showers are reported from parts of East Bengal of Assam, and of Bihar as well as over the north-west Himalayas, and Baluchistan. Over Central and Southern India the weather is fine. The mean temperature has changed rather irregularly. It has fallen rapidly over Orissa, Bihar, and Chota-Nagpur and risen rapidly in Assam, Punjab, and Rajaputana. The heat is excessive except in Burma, Assam and south of the Peninsula, and the maximum thermometer, rose to over one hundred yesterday at Yamethin, Cuttack, Bellary Kurnool and Cuddapah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·843
Temperature of the Air..............degrees	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	71·7
Dew Point....................................	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	71·9
General Directions of wind*......NW, N, NE, NW, NNW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours* .... miles	259

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countels Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning! When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LIGHT RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Included among a series of papers, lately issued by the Government of Madras, on different railway schemes proposed for that presidency, is an interesting note by Mr. F. J. S. Spring (consulting Engineer for Railways) on Famine Railways and Light Railways, of which the following extract is the principal part :—

Many people unthinkingly assume that because a thing is called by the term "railway," it must necessarily be brought up to a certain recognised standard. In accordance with this superstition they are content to have twenty or thirty miles of what term a railway when for the same money they might have a hundred miles of an iron road which for all probable or possible famine purposes would be perfectly efficient.

I do not know what metalled district roads cost in Madras; but in some provinces I know that they run to from five to ten thousand rupees a mile. No direct return is got for this money, and, except when tool-bars are in use, there is no realisation of maintenance expenses from the traffic that uses them. In some circumstances, and I am disposed to think in a larger number of cases than is usually realised, it would pay better to spend more money, and instead of metalling a road, to equip it as a very light cheap railway at a cost of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 per mile. It will at least pay all expenses of upkeep, and if economically constructed and carefully worked, it may sometimes and indeed will usually pay interest at 3 per cent. on its capital also. There can be no question as to which is the more efficient machine for dealing with a famine, a light railway or a metal road. and it may happen once in twenty years that the saving of money in daling with a famine in the trust served may go far towards making up any deficit in the working of, and indeed, may be found to go far towards recoupment of the capital outlay on a carefully designed light railway. When one sees the Villupuram-Dharmavaram line

A BREWER'S DRAY DOING THE WORK OF A WHEELBARROW,

and that at a steady annual loss, not only of interest but even perhaps of working expenses, one cannot help thinking how much further and more efficiently the money might have been laid out in equipping existing district roads with light rails, assuming of course that they had been carefully selected. I attached a note that I wrote for the Assam Government upon this subject, though there it is a question rather of general development than of a famine policy. A properly-equipped 2 feet 6 inch line, costing only from a third to one-half the cost of a metre-gauge line of the usual type, will, in most cases, amply suffice to do all the work, which it is likely to be called on to do in a famine, in a sparsely peopled district.

We cannot have all the mileage of railway we should like to have on the standard or metre gauge, and recognising this we ought, I argue, to adapt ourselves, and to enquire how far, by cutting and contriving, we can spread the money out thin, so as to equip as large an area of famine country as possible in a more efficient manner than it is now equipped by metalled roads. Instead of this the usual policy is to accept it as an axiom that once we make use of the word "railway" we ought to make the thing on one or other of the usual gauges. I used to try in Assam to drive this idea out of people's minds by using the term *railed roads*, instead of the term "railway" which connotes certain standards, or "tramway" which suggests a certain Act of the Legislature. I dare not say "railway" because

AT ONCE SOMEBODY JUMPS UP

and says "Oh you must not make a break of gauge" and moreover he thinks that he is entitled to a certain standard of comfort in his carriage. I dare not say "tramway," because the idea conveyed is that of a town tramway to pick up passengers. But take a road and put a pair of rails on it, and equip it with tidy economical little engines and waggons and open vehicles with seats, all infinitely better than the bandies and shigrams that every one in that country always used before, and you get a perfectly efficient machine for combating a famine, which in ordinary times may reasonably be expected to pay its way.

THE BRUSH WITH CHAMKANNIS.

Captain Roos-Keppel's incursion into the Kurram Valley recall the old days of frontier management when men like Regnell Taylor squared accounts with offending tribes without setting an army corps in motion. The plan of counter-raiding is not ideal, but it is practical—which is more than can be said of some of the plans of recent years for ending our border troubles—and in certain circumstances it has much to recommend it, always provided that precautions are taken to ensure complete success. In many cases the offences of petty clans who raid into British territory are too insignificant to justify the despatch of an expedition against them, and the offenders coolly ignore the demand for a fine and the restitution of loot. They may be put under blockade and prevented from entering our frontier districts, but this only means that they obtain such goods as they want through their neighbours. Occasionally they come from a distance and pass through the villages of other sections, which connive at their proceedings, furnish them with supplies, take a share of the plunder, and then protest to the nearest Political Officer that they themselves had nothing to say to the raid. They will further harbour outlaws and murderers, as they know no penalty attaches to this proceeding. The result is that all along the border raiding goes on from time to time, and our villages suffer simply because no retaliatory measures are taken. Captain Roos-Keppell has reminded these reeving caterans that summary punishment can be inflicted without large bodies of troops being employed; and that their own tactics can be turned against themselves. If a tribe finds that its villages are to be suddenly surrounded, its cattle driven and five or six score of its *maliks* and fighting-men carried away prisoners into India, there to await the squaring of accounts, it will be less inclined either to raid of its own initiative or help other sections to raid. The lesson given to the Chamkannis as a whole is a most salutary one; the Haji Khel and Mirza Khel have been roughly handled for their complicity in the Khani Khel raids, and they will be furious against their clansmen who have brought about this result. Moreover they will realise that what has been done once may be done again, and their anxiety henceforth will be to maintain the peace of the border. Captain Roos-Keppell's operations will also confirm the Massozai and Zaimukhts generally in their present sensible policy of preventing raiding-parties from passing through their country—*Pioneer*.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

H.M.S. PORPOISE BOYCOTTED.

DR. RAFFEL APOLOGISES.

A telegram dated Apia (Samoa), Feb. 8, (via Auckland, Feb. 14 :—Anarchy still prevails here. The provisional grovernment, of which Mataafa is the head, interferes with British native subjects, and also with the servants of British residents. The decision of the Triple Council is anxiously awaited. Annexation is regarded as the only solution, and it is stated that even Mataafa's followers would prefer British to German control.

H.M.S. Porpoise returned to Apia on the 1st inst from a cruise round the other islands of the group. She found all quiet there. Tutuila is entirely in favour of Malietoa, while in Savaii each claimant is strongly supported. The German Consul-General has notified Chief Justice Chambers that his Government does not uphold his protest against the conduct of the judge. This news has been received with great satisfaction.

The Chief Justice reopened the Court to hear the charges of contempt of court instituted against Dr. Raffel, the President of the Municipality, and Herr Fries, the Chief of the Police, in releasing Herr Grossmuhl, a German subject, when the latter had been arrested for smashing the windows of the court-house. Dr. Raffel failed to appear, and the German Consul declared that the matter came within the jurisdiction of the Consulate. The judge, however, said he considered Dr. Raffel guilty of contempt, and cited him to appear at the next sitting of the court, when judgment would be pronounced. He said, however, that no force would be used to compel the Municipal President to come to the court, and the German Consul could keep him at the Consulate if he chose. Herr Fries, the Chief of Police, was fined 100 dollars, and Herr Grossmuhl paid the fine imposed on him by the court.

H.M.S. Porpoise was boycotted for a time by order, it is said, of Dr. Raffel. Mataafa's sentries prevented the natives from going off to the ship in their canoes. An apology was demanded by the British Consul for this conduct towards the British man-of-war, and also for the insult offered to the Chief Justice. Mataafa and his chiefs complied, and Dr. Raffel also apologised on their behalf.

It is understood that everything was ready on board the Porpoise and Royalist to attack Mataafa if an apology was not forthcoming.

Dr. Raffel is engaged in organizing regiments for Mataafa. Formal notice has been served on him protesting againt the employment of the taxes for this purpose.

Malietoa and Tamasese are still on board the Porpoise.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 9.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Crowe, Bar-at-Law, I C S, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, or pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint, pending further orders Mr M H Starling BA LLB Lon to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon Sir Louis A Kershaw Kt Q C and the appointment of the Hon Mr Justice Parsons to act as Chief Justice.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R W Anthony I M S 9th Bo Infy has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon Baroda in addition to his own duties

The Brigr-Genl Comg Aden Division and Political Resident Aden has with the approval of the Governor in Council nominated Lieut R A Cassels 28th B Infy to be Political Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr H F Aston, Bar-at-Law, I C S, to be Judge, and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. W H Crowe, Mr. A S Moriarty, Bar-at-Law, I C S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. H F Aston and Mr. R Knight, I C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr A S Moriarty.

Rao Saheb Raghvendra Govind Rayadurg, acting Mamlatdar taluka Ron in the district of Dharwar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr G C Whitworth I C S Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, is allowed furlough for seven months and eleven days from the 1st April 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—The Hon Mr H Batty M A Cantab Bar-at-law I C S, to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province during the absence on leave of Mr G C Whitworth I C S or pending further orders, Mr C G H Fawcett I C S to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs vice the Honourable Mr Batty pending further orders, and Mr L C Crump I C S to be Under Secy to Govt in the Political Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secy to the Council of H E the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to constitute the talukas of Yawal Bhusaval, Jalgaon and Raver in the district of Khandesh a Sub-division of that district, and to place Mr G F Keatinge I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district in charge of that Sub-division.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr F J Varley I C S Asst-Collr and Magte of the first classs in the district of Khandesh, in charge of the Sub-division of the district comprising the talukas of Shirpur Sindkheda and Chopda.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr F J Varley I C S with additional power specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, a special temporary appointment on Rs. 225 per mensem for a period of six months and to direct that Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar should be considered to have held it from the date he assumed charge of his special duty in the Nasik District.

Azam Surajlal Maneklal sub pro tem Head Karkun taluka Vagra in the district of Broach is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Namdeo Vithal Sawant second class Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur and Khatav has been granted leave of absence for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 25th Jan 1899 the first twenty-six days being privilege leave and the remaining period extraordinary leave without allowances.

A'zam Sarvottam Sheshgiri Karnad, acting Head Karkun taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified :—

Azam Krishnaji Hanmant Bidi Mahalkari petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Madhavrao Ganesh Chiplunkar to be a Special Magte and to invest him within the Municipal limits of the town of Sinnar in the district of Nasik with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the trial of Municipal cases only.

Government Notification granting privilege leave for two months and sixteen days to Mr M P Khareghat I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri appointing Mr R J C Lord I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri during Mr Khareghat's absence on leave are cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to specially authorise Azam Moreshwar Dinkar Vaidya Mahalkari petha Nagothna in the district of Kolaba to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. L C Crump, I C S, to be Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs until he takes over charge as Under Secy to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secy to the Council of H E the Governor of Bombay for making Laws Regulations.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C V Vernon I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar with additional powers specified

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ganapaya Laxmikant Kopikar Mamlatdar taluka Karwar and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kanara, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially authorise Azam Krishnaji Hanmant Bidi, Mahalkari petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under Section 8 2 of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the first class in the district of Dharwar to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 1 of the Act :—Mr A S A Westropp I C S Mr C R Roper ICS Rao Bahadur R R Bhardi.

Rao Saheb Bhagesh Bhimaji, acting Mamlatdar taluka Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Lucas ICS has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W A Dickins Chaplain of Kirkee has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th March 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made :—The Rev P R Harrison, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, to act as Chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of the Rev W A Dickins on privilege leave, and the Rev H N Midwinter M A Chaplain of St Paul's Poona to act as Chaplain of Ghorpuri in addition to his own duties.

Under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev Enoch Jeffries, of the Wesleyan Church.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev H T H Rountree to act as Chaplain of Deviali during the absence of the Rev W W Baillie on furlough or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Lewis, acting Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, was allowed privilege leave of absence for eighteen days.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Capt P H Rogers 2nd Battn King's Own York L I to be Adjt in succession to Capt C Moss with effect from the 1st April 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Hooton I M S to act as Assit Surgn to the David Sassoon Hospital and Asst to the Civil Surgn Poona, vice Capt J B Smith M B M Ch B A I M S or pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr Miss Alice M Corthorn M B B S to act as First Physician Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children Bombay during the absence on leave of Miss A M Benson M D or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C G H Fawcett I C S to be Second Assistant.

Capt A J Heath M B I M S Asst Surg to the David Sassoon Hospital and Asst to the Civil Surgn Poona has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made :—Capt G G Loch, 2nd Battn Royal Scots, to officiate as Adjt vice Capt R A Rooth, granted leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut W J Niblock M B B Ch, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 11th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr Butnath Chakrabati L C E Asst Engr, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr G O W Dunn Mr E Pinhey Suptdg Engr class III temporary Rank reverted to Ex Engr 1st grade with effect from 12th Nov 1898 but acted as Suptg Engr Southern Divn from that date until relieved by Mr Maclaran in the afternoon of 23rd Nov 1898

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Fardunji Cooverji Tarapurwala BA, LCE, Ex Engr 1st grade, to act as Suptdg Engr Northern Div until further orders.

Mr R R Menneer Assoc-M Inst C E Ex 1st grade is allowed furlough for twelve months.

Mr E Pinhey Ex Engr 1st grade is transferred from the Dharwar Dist in the Southern Division to the Western Nara Dist in the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr A W Shepard, Ex Engr is transferred from the Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist to Ahmedabad and Mr Vinayak Trimbak Agashe LCE Asst Engr 2nd grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chuharmal Kundanmal, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, is granted leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jeychandrai Mounjsing, additional Asst Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, to be sub pro tem. Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Mr Chuharmal Kundanmal or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Lalchand Chuharmal to be an additional Asst Public Prosecutor for the Hyderabad Dist, vice Mr Jeychandrai Mounjsing, for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district.

Mr Narayan Hari Gokhale is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Jugde's Court at Mahad in the Thana Dist during the absence of Mr Sitaram Keshav Joshi on leave or until further orders.

Mr Pandurang Mangesh Nadkarni is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the District Court at Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr Vaijanath Ramkrishna Atole on leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Mr Balkrishna Ravji Dangrikar Head Karkun of taluka Chopda in the Khandesh Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka with effect from the 1st inst. the date from which Mr Narayan Waman Deobhankar retired, until the arrival of Mr Kutbudin Abdullamiya.

Mr Govind Daji Bidwai Head Karkun of taluka Chalisgaon in the Khandesh Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Lieut-Col E D Newnham Smith delivered over and Capt W Hudson received charge of the office of Cant Magte Poona and Kirkee on the 23rd ultimo in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Vyankatesh Joglekar is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of the Nagar Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist on the expiry of the privillege leave granted to him.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the deputation of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balwant Moghe to act as Huzur Depy Collr Dharwar during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur K N Bhangaonkar, the following arrangements are ordered —Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, Mamlatdar of Hubli to be Chitnis to the Collr of Dharwar Rao Saheb Venkatesh Govind Bagalkot acting Mamlatdar of Yellapur to be Mamlatdar of Hubli and Mr Raghunath Vithal Gangnaik Head Clerk to the Collr of Kanara to act as Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara Dist.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

After having been for many years in disfavour coral jewellery has again come back in fashion.

The fashionable band-shake, though not so elevated as was the case a short time ago, is still moderately nigh in the air—an absurd and meaningless position, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be done away with.

A clever woman, provided she be not sarcastic and too fully alive to a sense of her own importance, is generally an attractive one. Men may be charmed for a time by a pretty face, but they soon tire of mere prettiness.

Odd developments are continually coming to the front in the matter of weddings. The most notable innovation of late is that at a wedding where the bride's brother took the place of bridesmaid and held her bouquet during the ceremony.

Goods often look extremely deceptive by an artificial light. Generally speaking, things look twice as well by candle-light as by daylight; and consequently the woman who shops in the evening is laying up for herself a store of disappointment. The only exception to this rule should of cource be made when the articles bought are clothing to be worn at night.

A sturdy Polish girl by a recent performance has probably earned for herself the title of champion longs distance dancer of the world. It was at her wedding. The dance that followed it lasted for thirty-six hours—from Saturday night until Monday morning. In accordance with Polish etiquette, the bride had to dance with every man present. There were 117 men there, fellow-workers in a factory; but she took partner after partner, slighting none. It is calculated that the bride danced more than thirty-six miles.

Wrinkles, and how to avoid them, was a theme of discussion between several clever women lately. There was an old woman there whose only outward sign of the position lay in dignity, not in face lines. There was also a society woman, who had kept a smooth brow in spite of receptions and dinners, and a business woman whose skin was delightfully unwrinkled. The old lady claimed that the ivory state of her complexion was due to the simple rule that she never washed her face in cold water. The society woman said, Be calm, be calm, and evermore be calm. The business woman stated, with business-like directness, that once every day, usually just before retiring, she sat five minutes in a dark room, her eyes closed, her hands folded in her lap, her feet resting upon a stool, and her mind resolutely kept free from every vestige of thought. When she has the opportunity she indulges in this resting process oftener.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the wife of the New York millionaire, owns a curious ring. It cost £5,400. This ring is her husband's latest addition to her collection. It is really three rings in one, and is a copy of an ancient Hindoo ring of a Ranee of Peshawur. Not so long ago, however, it was owned by a Hindoo Rajah, whose financial condition forced him to part with it. It was purchased by a prominent jeweller, who sold it to Mr Clarence Mackay. The ring is heavy and massive, and the old yellow Chinese gold setting most curious. There are three rings almost invisibly attached to each other, but so arranged that one cannot be worn apart from the others and each ring has to be worn on a separate finger. In the centre of the middle ring is a most superb ruby, which alone is valued at £3,000.

Roughly speaking, about £12,000 is the sum required for an American society woman to keep up appearances. But if a woman has two or three daughters on her hands it is a trouble to make both endsmeet on so small a sum. The cottage at Newport, the camp in the Adirondack Mountains, a winter house at Aiken, and renting a house in New York city for the season run to about £100 a month. Servants are the next large expenditure—no less than fourteen, including the men servants, all of whom must be well turned out. Parties for the young daughters soon swallow up £100. Ordinary dinner parties run into £20 each, and those for the husband's old friends are not done for less than £50 each. Theatre parties, with supper afterwards, cost more than a trifle. to say nothing of a box at the opera. The finest horses must come to town during the season, and for the country there needs to be a plentiful supply of traps carriages. &c. Then there are the gowns and the other trifles that cost hundreds. Evening gowns range from £60 to £140 each and cloaks to about £80.

Buttons are to play an important part in trimming spring coats, skirts, and bodices. On some of the new Princess gowns horizontal lines of graduated braid are sewn the whole way down the front, buttons finishing the lines at either end. Tailor-made coats have a similar trimming, wide on the top narrowing towards the waist, and widening again below it. Frequently the whole of the braid is sewn over with small buttons, closely placed. Buttons fasten the braid on the bodice a new dress is made of heliotrope cloth, and has frills cut on the cross for sole trimming on the skirt. The bodice, pointed in front, is a variation on the usual prinafore design, the fronts being slashed at either side to leave the underbodice visible. In this instance it is yellowish guipure, over pale mauve, but this can be substituted by broche, striped canvas, or any fancy material. A quiet, tastel out-door costume, suitable to the present season is in dark blue serge the skirt trimmed with a double row of braid to simulate a shaped flounce put on. The braid is carried up the front, forming points, which are repeated on the basque of the little coat, made with a vest, and trimmed with fur. The double lace cravat is among the newest forms of that dainty addition to the toilette. There is considerable art in tying these, and it is well for the novice to have hers ready made with nothing for inexperienced fingers to do but button or hook it.

Embroidery in black silk on black cloth is to be one of the novelties of the season. On a sample seen, the embroidery takes the form of a tablier in front, being sloped away quite short at the back. The back and fronts of the coat, as well as the tops of the sleeves, are also embroidered. Lace has not at all gone out of fashion for covering the revers of coats, whether these be made of cloth, fine serge, or satin cloth. Irish guipure has still the pre-eminence for this purpose, as well as for trimming dresses, and very large orders have been sent to Ireland. The favourite lining for lace facings on revers, collar, and cuffs continues to be satin, whether white, cream-coloured, or ivory. Whole dresses are made in Paris of guipure, and race coats will also be seen later on in the season in the same refined, but costly material. This fashion has been set by Madame Rejane, who has appeared on the stage in a long coat of the finest guipure over lemon-coloured satin, ornamented with rosettes and bows of lemon colour and orange. One of the prettiest of the new colours is a soft, duck's-egg blue. In cloth which is still the principal material for walking gowns, it is lovely, especially when trimmed with chinchilla. This will be replaced by braiding in soft shades of green, pink, amber, and Indian red, a kind of work that is very easily done at home, and which enriches a costume in a manner out of all proportion to its slight cost. The braiding should be worked on stone-coloured cloth, already cut to the form of the collar and revers of the coat or dress it is intended to trim.

The uniformity of the sable cape is lessened by wearing a tie round the base of the collar. In this tie the taste and originality of the wearer may show themselves, as it is impossible for them to do in the cape itself. A pretty tie is in black chiffon with ends of cream-tinted lace, in which a little gold thread is introduced. Another is in Indian striped gauze, chiefly black and red, but sewn with small roses in Cashmere colours. Other favourite ties are in dark tones, spotted with white or pale blue or dark lemon, or ruby and so on. The turban is to be very much worn this season. It has proved too generally becoming to be readily parted with. The fashion of swathing it round with folds of tulle, closely packed, and chosen to match or contrast with the colour or trimming of the costume, also recommends it. Not only can the tulle be chosen with a view to setting forth the complexion, but it can very readily be altered. Clever fingers can swathe it round and deftly fasten it in a few moments. White is often adopted, or black gauze, chiffon, or net thickly dotted with white.

Backing the Favourite does not always bring pleasure or profit to those concerned in it. Frequently the horse no one thinks much about wins, and those who gain anything are few and far between. This cannot be said with reference to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for they never disappoint those who place faith in their merits. With reference to the Ointment, medical men are so convinced of its merits that they recommend it to patients as the best remedy within their experience. The Pills, also, have a marvellous effect upon the system; and it can be truly said that whatever the cause of the trouble may be, the combined medicines will restore the patient to health.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

OUTCRY OF THE GERMAN JINGOES.

A BERLIN correspondent says:—Herr von Buelow's brilliant rhetorical success in the Reichstag, on Saturday, has not silenced for long the Agriculturist's attacks on American policy. Baron von Manteuffel, one of the most prominent leaders of the Conservative party, and a man whose authority and influence are indisputable, gave vent to the real feelings prevailing within his party, in a speech delivered at an Agrarian meeting: "Had we increased our navy sooner, and had we now a strong fleet, the United States would not have dared to use such language towards Germany." At yesterday's annual meeting of the influential and powerful League of Agriculturists, with whom many Ministers deem it adviseable to keep on good terms, the relations with America were also touched upon, and in a manner which shows that Herr von Bullow has to contend, not only with the Yellow Press, but also with the Chauvinists at home. In referring to the debate in Parliament one of the speakers said:

In the Reichstag on Saturday the Americans were served with sugar-bread. I only fear that this will be useless. If we want to impress them we must show them our fist. If it is true that in the American Senate a backwoodsman had the insolence to say the Americans ought to thrash the Germans as they had done the Spaniards, then one cannot speak to such people in the language of a book on the manners of good society, but in a far plainer way. The United States are striving for the union of all the American States, to the exclusion of Europe. They would like simply to show us the door. To prevent this we must be on our guard. We had confidence in our Government. We waited five years to see whether something would be done, but nothing was done. We heard only fine words. Now at last we want to see deeds. One cannot expect a great Power like Germany, in spite of her powerful position and powerful army, let herself be made a fool of, as we have so far done with regard to America.

The above clearly shows that the Agriculturists have not yet given up their hopes of driving Germany into a tariff war with the United States. Such attacks cannot further the negotiations pending between the two countries, but are on the contrary calculated to hamper the action of the German Government. It is to be foreseen that they will find their echo in the United States.

Herr von Bulow spoke in his speech, on Saturday of the perfidious attitude of certain of the foreign papers. Some journals here supplemented this remark by openly accusing the English Press of having intrigued, and purposely spread false statements in order to egg the Americans on against Germany. This reproach is not justified by facts. In fact it was a large section of the German Press itself which, against the Government's wish, and to its great disappointment, wrote very passionately against the United States. As long ago as the 7th of July I said in "The Daily News" that the expressions of antipathy against America, in a great part of the German Press, were causing the Government semi-officially to admonish the papers on the subject and to warn them against letting sentiment prevail in purely political questions. I added that it was natural that the comments of the German papers should be quoted in England, but that it would not do to make the English papers responsible. The same may be now repeated.

THE MARCHAND MISSION.

FEARS FOR ITS SAFETY.

TRUTH ABOUT MENELIK.

A PARIS correspondent says:—A reassuring note about the Marchand mission was published the other day. Nevertheless, its present prospects in Abyssinia are a cause of some anxiety to the leaders of the Colonial party in France. It appears that the worst bit of the journey remains to be performed, ant unfortunately Major Marchand and his companions are weakened by two years of fever and hardship. The point on the river Sobat where Marchand had to abandon his flotilla is below a place called Nasser fixed by the Russian explorer as the limit of navigation on the Sobat. But Major Marchand reached it in the dry season, when the river was low. Beyond Nasser the mission will have to tramp across 125 miles of marshes. The country is sparsely inhabited, the people live in miserable huts, and on vegetables and fish, never eating meat except when from time to time they catch a hippopotamus. Occasionally they even eat human flesh. The mission, on reaching the source of the river Baro, explored in 1893 by the Italian Captain Bottego, who was killed there, will come to the foot of the Abyssian tableland, in a district nominally under the authority of Menelik. The first Abyssinian settlement, Gore on the Abyssinian plateau, was the headquarters of the Bonchamps mission. That was sent westwards from the Red Sea by the French Government in order to join hands with Major Marchand, and thus cut off Egypt from its hinterland. The French Government has shown marked civilities to Menelik for the last two years, and it has been perfectly clear all along that it was endeavouring to use Abyssinia as a basis of operations for its plan of conquest on the Nile.

A Colonial, who is described by the "Liberte" as one of the most eminent and well-informed of the party, says:

"The French Foreign and Colonial Offices seem to have long nursed strange illusions about Menelik's willingness to help France in her schemes of settlement on the Nile. Captain Clochette and M. de Bonchamps were really the prisoners of the Abyssinian chiefs, who refused to sell them the supplies necessary to reach Fashoda."

As regards the expedition of Ras Makonnen, about which such hopes were entertained in France, this Colonial says:

"The expedition did start, but instead of marching on Fashoda, where it might have been of some use to the French, it went northward to fight the Dervishes. In fact, the French Government was completely 'sold' by Menelik. He put they French diplomatists in good temper by signing a treat which the French Government has never dared publish, its advantages being so shadowy from a French point of view, while he concluded a far more businesslike treaty with the English, undertaking to help their attack on Khartoum by a diversion on the Nile. Major Marchand must not count on any facilities for his journey from Gore to Addis Abeba, and he cannot hope to reach the coast for another three months."

THE LATEST SPY TERROR.

FRENCHWOMEN IN GERMANY.

A NEW foe is at the gates of the Berlin Empire. Here, however, is no question of mailed fist, but of soft white hand in soft kid glove. The German army had hitherto sought its hereditary foe in the stalwarts of France. Now the fearful discovery has been made that the fair sex of that fair land, the most redoubtable in the world have placed their charms in the service of the "partrie" against the enemy this side the Rhine. The Prussian War Minister made before the Budget Committee some mysterious allusion to the part played by foreign women in the gambling scandals. He intimated that the War Department had reason to belive that women, supplied with plenty of mony, were sent from foregin countries to entice the officers to gamble. Brains were racked to find out what was meant by this. A great Rhenish paper professes to have discovered the secret. Usurers, it says, run far too great a risk in sending their money abroad in the way suggested, and the women in question—one need scarcely mention that they are for the most part Frenchwomen—have mainly for their task to demoralise Prussian officers and thus rob the German army gradually of its chief claim to superiority over other armies—its excellent officers. This reminds one of a similar story which was whispered from ear to ear at the time when the Kotze affair kept people in suspense. A beautiful Frenchwoman was much talked of who was said through her connections to have heard a great deal, and who suddenly disappeared when she noticed that the police were paying unusual attention to her.

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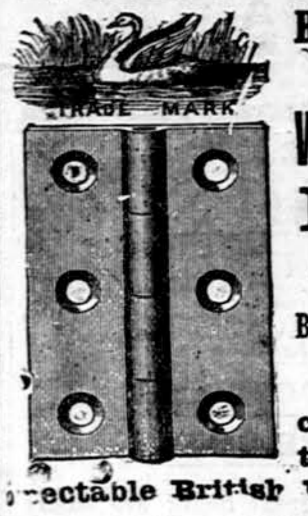

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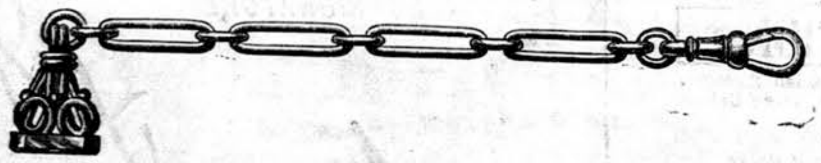
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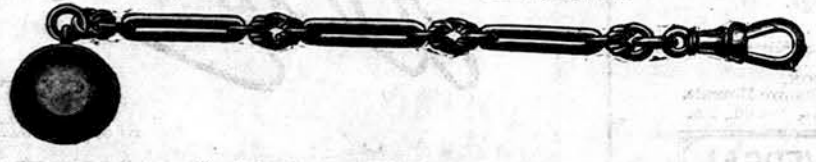
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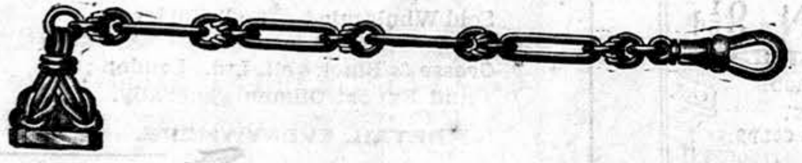
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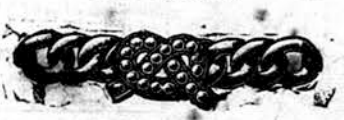
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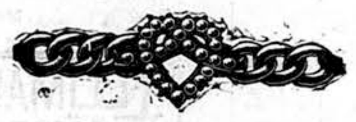
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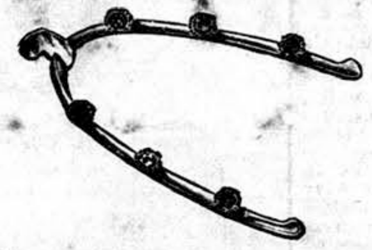
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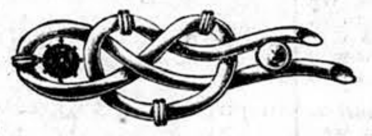
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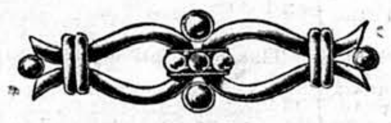
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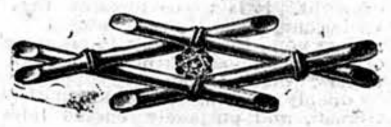
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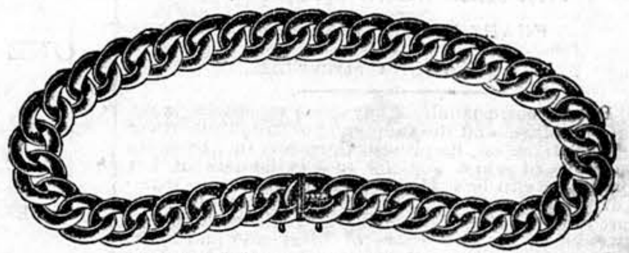
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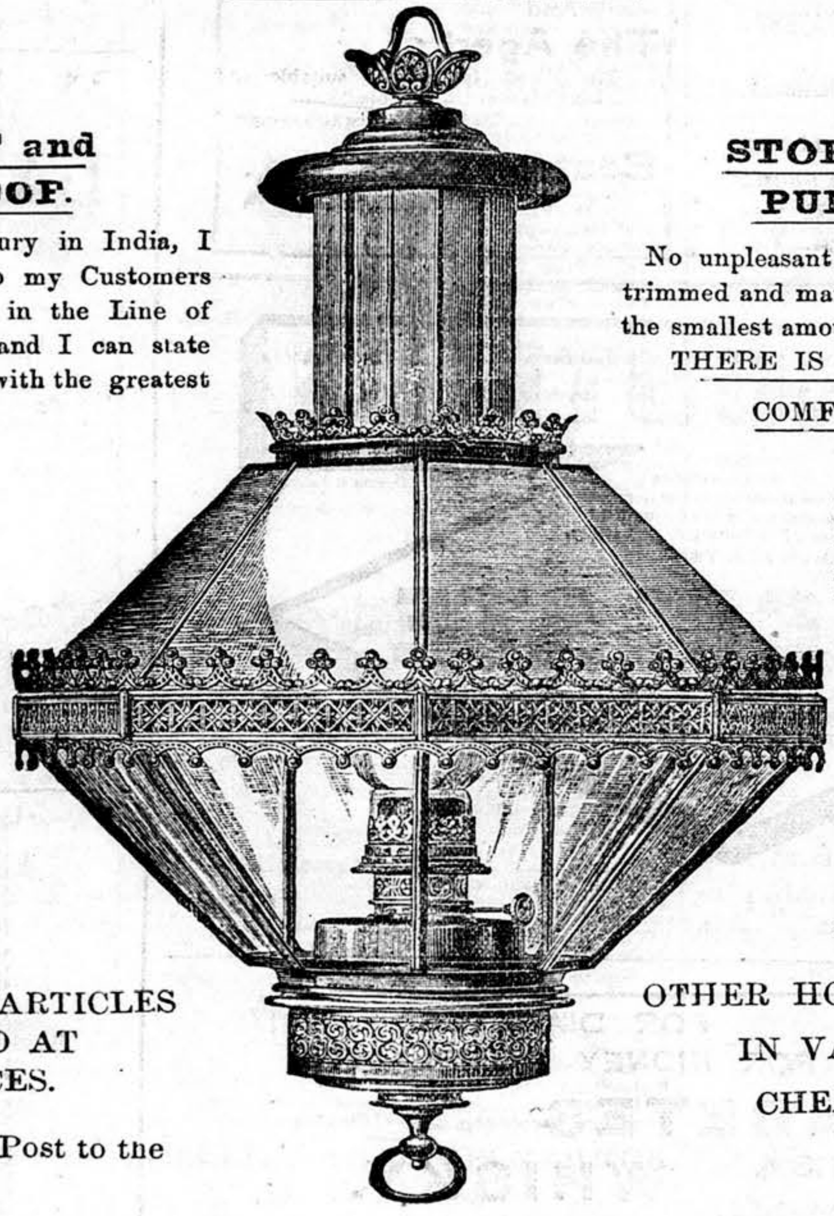

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.